Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33 Wednesday, July 24, 1822. No. 1677

Bombay Theatre,

On Monday the 5th of August,
WILL BE PERFORMED
THE
FAVOURITE COMEDY
OF THE
WONDER,

THE Doors to be opened at six, and the Performance to commence at seven o'Clock.

The Box Keeper will attend at the Theatre on Friday and Saturday from 10 to 4 o'Clock, when Boxes, or Seats. and Tickets, may be taken.

Dress Box Tickets. . . .	Rs. 8
Pit.	6
Upper Box..	5
Gallery.	3

Bombay 24th July 1822,

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This day Wednesday the 24th Instant,

A CONSIGNMENT of Superior White French Satin, Fashionable Gauze, Satin of colors; White and colored Satin Ribbons, from narrow to broad; Fans, &c. &c.

AND

A few Pots of French Pomatum.

K, & Co. respectfully inform the Ladies, the Satin will be put up in lots of a sufficient number of yards for a dress: and lots of half that quantity—Samples of the different Articles and as lotted for sale are now on view at K. & Co's. Shop.

Bombay, July 20th 1822

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY
AT THEIR ROOMS,
N ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,
ASE Containing Table Covers.
cked, Striped, and Damask.
Bombay, 24th July 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON ACCOUNT OF THOSE CONCERNED
On Monday the 29th Instant.

6. Books of Napoleon Medals elegantly bound in Morrocco.

EACH BOOK CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING,

I Large Medal, Portrait of Napoleon,
I Do. with Napoleon and Josephine
I Smaller, Do. Taking of the Bastille,
I Do. Passage of Mount St. Bernard,
I Do. Arrival of the king at Paris,
I Do. Napoleon as 1st Consul,
I Do. Empress Josephine,
I Do. Empress Marie Louise,
I Do. Bust of Napoleon,
I Do. Napoleon with his Imperial Robes,

10 The above are scarce as the dies have been destroyed by the French Government.

The Medals can be seen by application at *Messrs. Kempt & Co's.* Shop.

Bombay July 24th 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR
On Wednesday the 7th Proximo,
PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
Lieut. Col. Barclay
DECEASED,
VIZ.
L. P. MADEIRA.
AS UNDER,

No. 1, Pipe in Bottle imported in 1817 per Hyperion.
No. 2, Do. do. do. in 1818 per Swallow.

AND

A quantity of Wearing apparel &c.

N. B.—Samples of the Wine may be tasted at *Messrs. Kempt & Co's.* Shop.

Bombay 24th July 1822

Valuable

LAW AND OTHER
BOOKS.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
SOME TIME NEXT MONTH
Of which due notice will be given
AT
Mr. R. Woodhouse's
HOUSE
IN
CHURCH STREET
THE
LIBRARY
OF THE LATE
Ollyett Woodhouse Esq.
ADVOCATE GENERAL
DECEASED,

N. B.—Catalogues will be published. The Books may be seen on Application to *Mr. R. W.*

Bombay, 24th July 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
HAVE FOR SALE
AT THEIR ROOMS.
(The Property of an Officer who has left the Presidency,)
A FASHIONABLE NEW BRASS MOUNTED
Curricle,
SENT OUT TO ORDER.

PAINTED A RICH BROWN with a set of Curricle Harness to match; Spare Reins and Saddle for Buggy Harness, and every thing else Complete,

PRICE RUPEES 2,500.

Bombay, 24th July 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

To-morrow Thursday the 18th Instant,

IN A

Godown

OPPOSITE TO THE SHOP OF

Manockjee Heerjee,

THE Remaining Stock of Old Lisbon and Buccella Wine in Pipes, quarters, and in Bottles; as also some Liquors, Vinho de Grave, Hock, old Port, and Cape Wine, &c. the property of the estate of the late Mr. ROZARIO DE QUADROS.

Bombay, 24th July 1822.

Advertisement.

MR, ANDERSON has for sale on Commission adjoining "THE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIBERARY" Col. *Blacker's* memoirs of the Operation of the British Army in India during the Mahratta War of 1817.19; Illustrated by Maps and Typographical Plans, 2 Vols. Quarto, price Rs. 55, in Boards. It is requested, a referrence for the amount will accompany the Order.

Bombay 24th July 1822.

For Sale.

On Commissssion

A BENGAL built Shigram with a fast trotting Horse which may be seen and particulars known at Nowrojee Cawajee's, Coach maker Girgam near the Police Office.

Bombay 24th July 1822.

Freight

FOR

Madras,

OR

CALCUTTA.

THE SHIP

Thetis,

Captain C. F. Davies,

WILL Sail from hence about the 6th of the following Month. For Freight apply to Messrs. *John Leckie, & Co.*

Bombay 23d July 1822

વાંકાણા·નામે·થીતીશ·કપતાન
કેવીશ·આશરે·આવતા·મઈનાની
૬ ઈ·તારીખ·૧૨થી·ફંકારશે·વા
શતે·અગાર·કોઈને·શ્રી·મયુરાજ·
અથવા·કલકતે·તોરી·માલ·પડાવ
વો·હોઇતે·તેનાં·નોલ·બાબે·મી
શ્રી અરશ·જાન·લીઝીની·કમપની
નેનાં·જાઈને·પુછે *

તા૦ ૨૪ મી·જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of *Mahomed Nebbee Khan*, late a Principal Persian Merchant of Shiraz deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to *Abdul Rahim Khan*, the eldest Son of the deceased. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 24th July 1822.

AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW AT ELEVEN,

AT

Messrs. Baxter, & Cos.

A QUANTITY of Beaver Hats with some very neat Children's Hats full trimmed.

A few Pieces of Welch Flannel &c.

With a Variety of other Articles the Remaining Canary Birds and Gingerbreads to close an Account. At 12, Several Saddle and Buggy Horses.

Bombay 24th July 1822.

For Freight or Passage.

TO

London,

THE fine fast sailing Ship Barkworth, Captain Pedler, (formerly Commander of the Thalia) of 600 Tons, daily expected from England. Has excellent accommodations for Passsengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars enquire at the Office of *Curseljee and Jehanghire Ardaseer*, where a plan of her accommodations may be seen.

Bazar Street, 2d July 1822.

PASSENGERS

Proceeding to Europe

THE SHIP

Medina,

OF 500 TONS

Hugh Mattison

COMMANDER

WILL leave this about the beginning of August, she has superior accommodations & is in every respect suited to ensure comfort: has a Poop, and carries a Surgeon; for Plans of her Cabins application to be made to *Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Co.* the Captain on board, or at his House in *Dean's Lane* opposite the Premises occupied by *Messrs. Boyce and Co.*

Bombay 10th July 1822.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

OR

Freight

TO

MADRAS AND RANGOON

THE

FAST SAILING NEW SHIP

CALLED THE

Aram,

Captain John Daniels

Commander

BURTHEN 420 TONS,

BUILT AT RANGOON

WILL be ready in a few days to take in Cargo, and if not sold will Sail on or about the 5th Proximo.

For particulars apply at the office of *Messrs. Arratoon and Gregoy Apcar, or at Ramport Row No. 7.*

Bombay 24th July 1822.

For Sale

FOUR FINE PEGUE PONIES,

OR

TWO PAIRS JUST LANDED FROM THE SHIP

Aram,

FROM RANGOON,

APPLY TO

Captain J. Daniels,

AT THE OFFICE OF

Messrs. A. & G. APC

Bombay,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12TH JULY 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, under date the 7th of last month, publishing a revised Statement of Surplus Offreckonings of the three Presidencies for the year 1816.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 7TH JUNE 1822.

An error having been discovered in the rate of Exchange assumed in the Statement of Bombay offreckonings for the year 1816, published in General Orders of the 24th April 1821, the Governor General in Council directs that the following revised Statement of Surplus Offreckonings of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George and Bombay for the same year, be published in General Orders for the information of all concerned.

Revised Statement (No. 1) of the Surplus Offreckonings of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay, for the the year 1816, shewing the Stipends of Officers of the Senior and Junior Lists at each Presidency, and the amount remaining to be divided amongst the Colonels of Regiments and sharers of the consolidated Fund of the three Presidencies

Fort William.				Sa. Rs.	As.	P.	Sa. Rs. As. P.
Amount of the Surplus offreckonings for 1816.	St. Rs.	4,13,201	8 0				
or Sa. Rupees.		3,95,391	1 6				
Add Interest allowed by Government as per separate Account hereunto annexed.		22,996	1 2				
				4,18,387	0	0	
Deduct amount paid, or payable to nine Officers on the Retired and Junior Lists at £ 543 15 0 each.				37,462	8	0	
Nett Surplus appertaining to the Presidency of Fort William.							380,924 10 8
Fort St. George.							
Amount of the Surplus offreckonings of 1816, as per amended Statement received with Lieut. Col. and Sec. Casement's Letter (No. 405) of the 27th Feb. 1821, Madras Rupees.		209,389	8 4 or	194,948	13	0	
Deduct amount paid, or payable, to eight officers on the retired and Junior lists, at £ 543 15 0 each.				33,300	0	0	
Nett Surplus appertaining to the Presidency of Fort St. George.							161,648 13 0
Bombay.							
Amount of the Surplus off-reckonings of 1816, as per Statement received with Lieut. Colonel and Secretary Worsley's letter (No. 123) of the 9th December 1818.							
Bombay Rupees.		109,039	3 82				
Or, as exhibted in the Statement (No. 1) published in Government General Orders dated the 24th April 1821, at the Commercial rate of Exchange, viz. Ca. Sa. Rs. 94 13 2 for 100 Bombay Rs.		103,405	7 10				
But, at the rate of exchange to be adopted under the orders of Government, as communicated in Lieut Col. and Secretary Casement's Letter of the 29th April 1822 (viz. 350 Bombay, to 325 Calcutta Sicca Rupees) making a difference of Calcutta Sicca Rupees.		2,154	1 0				
The above sum, of Bombay Rupees 109,039 3 82 will only yield.				101,251	6	10	
Deduct amount paid, or payable, to four officers on the retired and Junior Lists at £ 543 15 0 each.				16,650	0	00	
Nett Surplus appertaining to the Presidency of Bombay,							84,601 6 10
Nett Surplus off-recocknings appertaining to the consolidated Fund of the three Presidencies.							627,174 14 6

Total number of Shares in the foregoing Surplus 82.

Amount of each Share (exclusive of eight pice lost by Fractions Ca. Sa. Rupees.	7,648	7	7	
Do. do. exhibited in the Statement published in Govt. Genl. Order of the 24th of April 1821.	7,674	11	10	
Difference to be refunded by each Share,	26	4	3	

Excepting the undermentioned Shares for broken periods of the year 1816, upon whom the ference falls in the following proportion, viz.

Sharers of Fort William.

INFANTRY.

eutenaut General William Palmer (the late) from the 1st of ary to the 20th of May 1816.	10	1	2⅓			
onel Robert Haldane, from the 21st of May to the 31st of nber 1816.	16	3	0⅔			
Gen. Daniel Conyngham (the late), from the 1st of e 22d of June 1816.	12	7	2½	26	4	3
kins (the late) from the 23d of June to the 16.	13	13	8¾	26	4	3

(Signed) *WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

(Signed) FRANCIS WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. Lieutenant Robert Paterson of the 2d Batt. 3d Regt. N. I. at present attached to the Pioneers, is directed to rejoin the Battalion to which he belongs at Sattarah.

2. Lieutenant John H. Hall, of the 1st. Batt. 5th Regt. N. I. is attached to the Pioneers, and will join and relieve Lieut. Paterson from the charge of the 4th Company at Surat, without delay.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta ; 10th June 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lt. General the Hon'ble Sir Chas. Colville, to Lieut. Murray of H. M, 4th Lt. Drags. to visit Madras on urgent private affairs and to be absent for six Months from the date of his Embarkation is confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G,*

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 14th June, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

53rd Foot,

Lieut. John Fraser to be Adjutant, vice Booth promoted.—23d May 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

The Christian names of Mr. Sheridan who was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 67th Regt. in General Orders of the 20th ult. are *Robert Lalande*.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUNE 20, 1822.

Mr. F. C. Smith, Judge and Magistrate of the district of Allyghur.

Mr. M. Ainslie, Judge and Magistrate of the district of Etawah.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE *Highland Society of London.*

(Continued from our last Number)

ADDENDUM.

In addition to the evidence contained in the Dissertation, of which the above is an abstract, the Highland Society of London, have successfully endeavoured to obtain farther proofs of the authenticity of Ossian, *from America*, in the procuring of which, they have been most zealously assisted by PHINEAS BOND, ESQ. of Philadelphia, and JOHN HAMILTON ESQ. of Norfolk, in Virginia. Amidst a number of documents transmited by them on this subject, the following extract of a Letter from the REV, COLIN MCFARQUHAR, to MR. BOND, dated Newhaven, (Pennsylvania), January 6th 1806, merits particular attention.

" It is perfectly within the reach of my re-
" collection, that about forty years ago, or
" thereby, when I was living on the Highlands
" of Scotland, that the late Mr. McPherson, the

" reputed translator of Ossian's Poems. took a " tour then through the Highlands, with the " professed design of possessing himself of as " many of the Poems of Ossian as he possibly " could find, and at the same time had applied " to his friends in other parts, to assist him with " as many of these Poems as they could procure; " among others, he accosted a co presbyter of " mine (a particular acquaintance of Mr, Mac- " Pherson's), who, knowing that a man of dis- " tinguished celebrity in that way, had resided " in my congregation, he requested the favour " of me, to have an interview with him, and " to take down in writing, one or two of these " Poems from his lips; which I did; but can- " not recollect, at this distance of time, the " name of the Poems, though I well remember " they were lengthy, and irksome to me to " write, as it is difficult to spell the Gaelic, Celtic, " or Irish language, on account of the many " mute or quiescent letters contained almost in " every word.

" As to the authenticity of the Poems of Os- " sian, and as being his production, I have no " more doubts on that head, than I have of " the compositions of Horace or Virgil, to be " the works of those celebrated authors; and " if in my opinion any person, about two hun- " dred years ago, dared to call in question these " Poems, he would be branded in the High- " lands, with the epithets of an ideot or fool, " because in those early times, when the High- " landers minded, little else besides attending " their cattle, fishing, or fowling, and some- " times engaging in feats of rebellion against " the best of Sovereign, and had much time to " spare, it became fashionable for men of ex- " tensive memories among them; to make them- " selves masters of some of these Poems, though " in these latter times, when they are become " more refined in their manners, method of liv- " ing, and the activity of their domestic pur- " suits it will, in my apprehension, be difficult " to find one among ten thousand of the High- " landers of the present day, who would sub- " mit to the drudgery of committing one of " them to memory, though, in former ages, they " made the repetion of these Poems, a consi- " derable part of their enjoyment, at their jovial " and convivial entertainments; and well do I " remember the time, when I myself lended a " willing ear to stories related of Fingal, Oscar, " Ossian and other Heroes of the Highland " Bard. Upon the whole, I cannot therefore " forbear calling that man a proud Sceptic, and " totally unacquainted with the history of the " Highlanders, and the customs and usages an- " ciently prevailing amongst them, who can " once doubt in his mind these Poems to be " the composition of Ossian."

☞ *Here follows "A SPECIMEN OF OSSIANIC MUSIC," which from a want of Music types we are unable to print.*

THE SPECIMEN OF OSSIANIC MUSIC A-BOVE ALLUDED TO IS SAID TO BE A-DOPTED TO FINGAL'S LAMENTA-TION FOR OSCAR, IN TEMORA.

The air was transmitted to Sir John Sinclair, by the Rev. John Cameron, Minister of the Parish of Halkirk, in the county of Caithness, who had learned it from a very old man in his parish many years ago, and who was accustomed to sing some parts of the Poems of Ossian, to that tune, with infinite delight and enthusiasm; it may, therefore, be traced for above 100 hundred years. Every connoisseur in music, will see at once, that the tune, from it's simplicity, wildness, and peculiar structure, must be a very and cient composition, most probably known in the ime of Ossian, and consequently the most ancient piece of music now extant.

VERSES BY *WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq.* OF BANGAUR.

A Gentleman distinguished by his genius for poetry. and attachment to the House of Stuart, who left Scotland after the Rebellion in 1745, and settled at Rouen, in France. where his portrait was drawn, which is now in the possession of P. M. Threipland, Esq. of Fingask Castle, in the county of Perth, North Britain, and on which the following verses are painted.

Hail Wallace, generous Chief! who singly brave,
When all were trembling round, aspir'd to save:
Hail! Bruce, intrepid King! beset with foes,
Who from defeat, to fame and empire rose;

Hail Stuart, much suff'ing, Youth! Yet I foresee
Imperial crowns, and certain palms for thee:
The land thy fathers rul'd has oft been viewed,
Enthrall'd--unbroke--tho' vanqu sh'd--unsubdued,

Scotia, for genius fam'd, and gallant deed,
Has yet her Bards to sing, her Chiefs to bleed;
Yet freedom shall be hers, her Kings shall reign,
To know Culloden was not fought in vain,

Rouen, France,
in the third year of our Exile.

VERSES BY *THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq.* AUTHOR OF "THE PLEASURES OF HOPE," COMPOSED AT THE REQUFST OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON, FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF ALEXANDRIA, HELD ON THE 21st MARCH 1809.

PLEDGE to the much lov'd Land that gave us birth,
Invincible, romantic Scotia's shore!
Pledge to the mem'ry of her parted Worth!
And first, amidst the brave, *remember Moore.*

Ha! be it deem'd not wrong that name to give,
In festive hours, that prompts a Patriot's sigh!
Who would not envy such as Moore to live?
And died he not, as Heroes wish to die?

Yes! though too soon attaining Glory's goal,
To us his bright career too short was giv'n;
Yet in a mighty cause, his Phœnix soul
Rose on the flames of Victory to Heav'n.

How oft, (if beats in subjugated Spain,
One Patriot heart), in secret shall it mourn,
For him! how oft, on far Corunna's plain,
Shall British Exiles weep upon his Urn!

Blest be the mighty dead! our bosom's thanks
In sprightlier strains the living may inspire?
Joy to the Chiefs that lead old Scotia's ranks,
In Roman garb, and more than Roman fire.

Triumphant be the Thistle still unfurl'd
Dear symbol wild! on Freedom's hills it grows:
Where Fingal stem'd the tyrants of the world,
Where Roman Eagles found unconquer'd foes.

Joy to the band* this day on Egypt's Coast
Whose valour tam'd proud France's tricolor; †
And wrench'd the banner from her bravest host,
Baptiz'd Invincible in Austria's gore.

Joy for the day, on red Vimeira's strand,
When, Bayonet to bayonet oppos'd,
First of Britannia's hosts, her Highland band,
Gave but the death shot once, and foremost clos'd!

Pledge to the mean st heart that fought that day,
Nor be the humble Minstrel's name forgot,
Who bleeding, wounded, rais'd himself to play,
One native martial strain to cheer the Scot.

Is there a Son of generous England here?
Or fervid Erin? He with us shall join,
To pray, that in eternal Union dear,
The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle twine.

Types of a race who shall th' invader scorn,
As rocks resist the bellows round our shore;
Types of a race, who shall to time unborn,
Their country leave unconquer'd as of yore.

(To be Continued.)

* The 42nd Regiment.
† The Standard of France

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Malabar Point—July 12th 1822.

MR. EDITOR,

Have you ever been here? that, I have, you can scarcely question, but what do you think? the people told me to come to this place to have my sins rubbed off by creeping through a hole in the rock, of which the whole petit promontory of the point is composed—I got into the hole to gratifiy the females of my party, and stuck fast there; how? Why, in the mud! One of my friends bewailed my misfortune, and depend on it she shall not lose by't if I can—the whole party ran to a few paces distance, thinking probably to add a throb more to my already plentiful pangs, my dearest (for as such, she seemed) having been hurried away along with her companions leaving me souce on my back, elbows perpendicularly down, but shoulder deep in the mud. The Sun kicked away the clouds as old meges did the lesser ajax and presently, Mr. Editor, something came over me like a bit of Philosophy. It was not the Anatomy of a stranded dead grampus, upon those shores some 2 years ago that took me in idea, out of my fixture; It was, I verily believe, a divine thought, as I fancied that I felt as if my body was virtually dead for really it seemed as if fastened every where, and ready for all the changes of posthumous dissolution. The Sun as I before said presented its light, but it was thro' a sort of tube whose entrance was certainly neither a circle, an ellipsis, a square, a rectangle, a rhombus, nor a trapsium, but a figure no doubt it was. Yet I felt as that my mind; which having left its late kindred earth; was in a safe birth, and had received some new impressions regarding objects of a sublimer nature than those which are communicable by the faculties of the mere man. By a strange effort with all my might I sucked my arms and coat out of the puddle and got my eye well enough elevated to see the apparent Father of the support and glory of our system; when after frequent ablutions in a bath I shall never covet again, produced by numerous endeavours to adjust myself in such a manner as should aid the joint cause of liberty and philosophy, I saw the moon in the absence of H. M. the sun, who certainly was even then above the horizon, but did not think it worth while to disturb by his presence, the comfortable glow of his inferiors, he had withdrawn himself behind some thick clouds; which phenomena Mr. Editor, are crude exhalations from, and consisting of, every aquatic impurity of our globe; they are therefore too ponderous to rise in the atmosphere higher than about 15000 feet. The Sun which is more than a million of times larger than our earth, has the power of dissipating the aqueous vapour from that part of any of her planets over which he is in Zenith strength, a circumstance which is prettily enough celebrated by pertinent and just writer upon that subject; has poetised it thus.

" To hide the king of day
" In vain the clouds display,
Their shade,
" But when the king of day,
" Assumes meredian sway,
They fade,

The narrative up to ; and f
the resurrection of this sin
Continued.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH JULY 1822.

It will have been seen by some of our foregoing gleanings that the Political hemisphere of our parent Country has lately undergone several important changes, some of which are likely in a short time to give a new tone to Oriental matters. The long talked of successor, Mr. Canning, to the Vice-regal chair of this stupendous Empire, is a matter which is no longer equivocal, that Right Honourable, and able statesman having taken his passage on board the H. C. ship Regent which was to sail in May last, so that the most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, who is appointed British Ambassador to the Court of Austria, may now daily expect to be relieved from the cares naturally attendant upon a mind at once susceptible of every thing grand humane, bountiful, and æconomic.

It is not our province, nor have we pretentions to take in hand, the praise we would if we could bestow, upon one of the greatest ornaments (for Judgement, Courage, and Humanity) our, or any other Country, ever produced. May his Lordship carry along with him that balm to a good conscience which his brilliant yet Philanthropic reign for years over nearly 80 Millions of civilized beings must guarantee to him. They constitute a large portion of the civilized world and therefore will pour forth their Orisons though in a thousand different tongues, to the all knowing Being who will be pleased at supplications (rude as they may be) in the just cause of pure gratitude.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY JULY 17.

The Court having met according to previous adjournment the Foreman of the grand Jury informed the Judge that in compliance with his Lordship's recommendation, a visit had been made to the County Gaol by a deputation from their Body, when it was found, that the improvements and alterations recommended by the former Grand Jury had not as yet been carried into effect. His Lordship having thanked the Grand Jury for their attention dismissed them with an assurance that he should lose no time in submiting their recommendation to the notice of Government.

Janordurn Chrustna Penday, for Robbery, was now placed at the Bar and found Guilty.

Bhopia Bendia, and Joaõ Rama, (whose furtive propensities were as ligibly imprinted on their faces as the title is on the front page of our paper(with Antoon Pedro, and Bendiah Rama, for Burglary and Dewkey, a Woman, for receiving stolen goods, were next brought up.

This case occupied the attention of the Court for several hours. It was one not only of a very daring, but also of a very desperate description.

The burglary was committed by a gang of thieves to which the Prisoners at the bar belonged in the House of the prosecutor, who is a native Banker, at Mahim. This mans servant, it appeared, was a principal actor in the scene, and admitted the gang into his Masters House. This point gained, two of the Prisoners held down the prosecutor to the ground, and with a knife pointed towards his throat threatened him with instant dissolution, if he disturbed the neighbourhood by crying out, whilst the other two, with great sans froid deliberately broke open his Chests and robbed him of Jewels and Cash to the Amount of 1200 Rupees. The charge was clearly and satisfactorily made out against the Prisoners and the Jury without quitting the Box found a verdict of guilty. Dewkey woman, was acquitted. At six o'Clock the Court adjourned till twelve the following day.

THURSDAY 18TH JULY.

The Court having met his Lordship proceeded to pass sentence on the following prisoners whom he severally addressed in a clear and impressive manner.

Bheema Lalla, and Bhanjee washerman, guilty of burglary sentenced to seven years transportation to Penang.

Dhonjeah Nursey—guilty of Larceny sentenced to 3 years transportation to Penang.

Syajee Gunness—guilty of Larceny sentenced to 3 years transportation to Penang.

Nursoo Luckmon Kamaty—guilty of Larceny sentenced to 3 years transportation to Penang,

Tayee woman, and Chintopunt Rambutt—guilty of Robbery and sentenced to 7 years transportation to Penang.

Janordun Chrustna Penday—guilty of Robbery and sentenced to one years imprisonment in the county gaol.

Bhopia Bendia, Antoon Pedro, Joaõ Rama, and Bendia—guilty of burglary and sentenced to transportation to Penang.

The two former Bhopiah Bendia and Joaõ Rama—for life, the two latter Antoon Pedroo and Bhendiah Rama, for 14 years.

At a late hour the Court adjourned till Saturday at half past ten.

SATURDAY 20th JULY.

The Court having meet proceeded to the trial of Goolam Moideen Kelsiker, against whom a true Bill was found for extortion, but before the whole of the evidence on the part of the prosecution was gone thro'---which was too futile to meet credence, the Jury without hesitation found a verdict of not guilty.

The Court then adjourned, the business of the Session having been finished.

It is not without feelings of a painful nature that we communicate the following melancholy Catastrophe, by which a worthy and meritorious officer (Capt. John Mack) and two Boat-men met a watery grave.

The particulars of this accident which have been kindly sent us by a Friend are as follow.

Capt. Mack of the Hon'ble Company's Marine having conducted the Hon'ble Company's Ship Buckinghamshire well without all the Reefs on her passage to Sea quitted that Ship about 4 P. M. on the 20th Instant. The sea running very high at the time, he got into the Pilot Boat from the Ship's Larboard mizzen Chains and immediately directed the Tow rope to be let go, and the fore mast to be stepped, which was done, and while the crew were in the act of hoisting the foresail a very high following Sea struck the Boat, overwhelmed her, and drove her under water, Head foremost. The Boat soon re-appeared keel uppermost and Eight of the crew succeeded in getting hold of her, but nothing was seen of Capt. Mack. Three others of the Crew fortunately got hold of the Boats yard, but the other two failed in the attempt and sunk.

The accident being seen at the moment from the Buckinghamshire, that Ship was instantly wore and succeeded in saving the Eight Men who were clinging to the Boats keel. The Thetis Cruizer had accompanied the Buckinghamshire out of Harbour, and with equal promptitude picked up the three men who were holding by the Boats yard; & but for the prompt and active exertion of those two Vessels most of the Boats Crew would have inevitably perished.

Captain Adams most kindly supplied the men he had picked up with a dry suit, returned to the sunken rock & sent them on shore;—as did the Thetis the other three, who had been equally taken care of by her Commander. The body of Capt. Mack having been observed to be floating past the Thetis as she lay at the sunken rock, was picked up by that Vessel, and brought to Bombay at 2 P. M. of the 22d, and was intered with all due attention and respect the same evening.

On the Morning of the 23d the Body of one of the Lascars (Boats Crew) was found on the beach in back bay, near the Hospital and was intered also.

We are happy to find that our Theatre is to be opened on the 5th proximo with the favourite comedy of the WONDER; and as some gentlemen Amateurs have kindly promised, we understand, to afford to society so rational an amusement, we may venture to predict that the public will be highly gratified by the result of their theatrical exertions.

We have been obligingly favored with a further account of the Isle of France insurrection, communicated in a letter under date the 5th of June, which we lay before our readers verbatim;

"Three of the unfortunate Africans who were concerned in the insurrection of which I gave you an account in my last, were beheaded on the 16th of April. Three others, who also received sentence of death were reprieved by the Governor, and the remainder have been condemned to twenty years chains.

The Madagascar Chief was one of the three who suffered. He was of gigantic stature and strength, taller and stouter than any man in the Island either Black or White. He made a good defence before the Court, saying, that he had been kept Prisoner here, without offending against the English Laws, and that all he intended to do, was to sieze a coasting vessel and return to his country."

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Thursday evening last an inquisition was held before Wm. B. Graham Esq. on the body of James McRae, private soldier in H. M. 20th Regt. quartered at Fort George, who was found dead in the Fort ditch. By the evidence produced, it appeared, that the deceased on the previous evening had gone outside the Fort to a Punch House in the vicinity of the Washerman's tank, and had there got drunk;—that some fighting & scuffling then took place between him and his companions, but that after the hour of seven, he had not been seen again until the following morning, when he was found dead in the Fort ditch. A slight cut and bruize were visible over the right eye of the deceased, which in the opinion of the Surgeon might have been occasioned by a fall or accident, but there was no distinct evidence to shew after what manner death was occasioned. The Jury, after some consultation, and under the advice of the Coroner (who shortly addressed them,) found their verdict "That the deceased was found dead in the Fort ditch, but that in what manner he came to his death, there was no evidence to make it appear."

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OF THE
Bombay nâ ummachar.

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BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 16, Captain Stokoe, E. V. C. from Tannah

18, Cadet R P. John, Infantry from England.
Ditto do. L. W. Hart Infantry from Ditto,
Ditto Lieut. and Adjutant W. G. Thurnam, 1st 7th Regiment from Bhemdy.
Ditto Assistant Surgeon R. Liddell, from England
Ditto Cadet Wm A. Crawford, Infantry do. do.
21. Lieut. J. Laing Pioneers, from Sattarah.
Lieut. Smith, Artillery from Ditto.

DEPARTURES.—July 22, Ensign J. F. Rebenack, 1st 7th Regiment to Bhemdy.
23, Asst. Surgeon Colin Mactavish, to Poonah.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 18 Ship Nestor free Trader, Edward Thaker, from London. and Isle of France, left London 4th January and Maurties 27th June.

20. Ship Aram, John Daniels, from Rangoon, 25th May.

21. Schooner Fly, Commander J. Emmett, from Calcuttu 30th May.

22. Ship Thetis, C. F. Davies, from Calcutta, 28th April.

Do. Ship Malabar, J. F. Longlands, from Bussorah, 4th May.

American Ship Caroline Joseph Ropes, from Mocha lefts 10th July.

PASSENGERS.

Per Nestor.—Mrs Thaker, Cadet, W. A. Crawford, Rt. St. John, L. W. Hart Rt. Siddel Assistant Surgeon.

Per Shooner Fly.—Mrs A Emmott, Miss J, Wappers,

Per Thetis.—Mr. James Goddard,

Per Malabar.—Mrs Longlands.

DEPARTURES.—July 16. Ship Volunteer Thomas Waterman to Calcutta, and returned back 5 P. M.

20. The H. C. Ship Buckinghamshire, Capt. F. Adams, to China, and returned back from Sea, in the evening.

21. The H C. Ship Buckinghamshire, Capt. Frederick Adams to China.

Do. The H. C. Ship Mackqueen, Capt. James Walker, to China.

Do. Ship Volunteer, Capt. Thomas Waterman, to Calcutta.

22 Ship Brailsford, John Spring to London.

PASSENGERS.

By Volunteer.—Mr. Lamb, Mr. Voyse,

By Buchinghamshire.—Michal O. Donnell, Charterparty Passenger,

By Brailsford.—Lieutenant Arnold,

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Medina, for London.
Charles Forbes, for do.
Castle Huntly, for China. } H. C.
Orwell, for do.
Forbes, for Bengal.
Cornwall, for Mocha.
Liverpool, for Muscat.
Sophia, for Bussorah.

CALCUTTA.
Arrivals.

June 23, H M. ship Dauntless, Capt. G. C. Gambier, from Penang 4th instant.

June 24, Ship Mary, G. H. Boyd, from London 4th January, and Madras 13th June, Ship John Munro, H. J. Greene, from Madras 16th June, Ship Udny. T. Woodley, from Muscat 22d April. Ship James Scott, Rob. Boon, from China 16th April, Sincapore 18th May, and Penang 30th do. H. C. Ship Duchess of Athol, Captain Daniel, from England 13th February.

List of Passengers by the above ships, viz. Per Mary.—Mr. David Gray, Merchant, from London.—From Madras.—Mrs. Lmond and Child—Doctor Lmond—Captain Anderson, and Lieutenant Roadston, Madras Army—Leuts. Taylor and Dallas, Bengal Army.

Per James Scott.—Messrs John Anderson, Wm. Dowdell, and John Darwood. From Sincapore, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Robert Alexander, and Lieut. R. P Fulcher, 20th Regt. N. I.

Per Duchess of Athol, from London.—Mrs. M. Fagan, Mrs. E. Frith, Mrs. J M King—Mrs. H. Manson—Mrs A. Clark—Misses E. Fagan, E. Frigh, S. I. Frith, E. C Frith, M. Manson, A. Clark, I. S. Patton, L. Allen, S. Morton, S. Winbolt, R. Molloy, A. Parton—Captains W. H. L Frith and C. P. King, and Lieut J. Manson, Bengal Establishment—Messrs. J. Parton, and A F. Hawkins, Writers—Messrs H. Clark, D Campbell, J. Laing, and J. Leslie, Assistant Surgeons—Messrs. J. Morton, J. Sadday, and R. Inglis, Free Merchants—Messrs. Edward Gulson, J. Williams, T. Pilken J. Hutton, and Haslock, Pilot Service—Messrs. J. B. Robinson, H. Moore, J. Campbell, D. Keitler, H. M. Graves, G. Ridge, G D. Jonstone, P. Schalch, J. Inglis, J. H. Sankey, F Kayvett, and F. Winter, Cadets.

The Duchess of Athol left England the 13th February, arrived at the Cape 23d April, sailed from thence 3d May, arrived at Madras on the 14th June, and left that Port on the 16th of the same month.

The Duchess of Athol unfortunately took fire in the afterhold, 360 miles to the Eastward of the Cape, and was consequently obliged to go into that Port.

The H. C. Ship Thames, Captain Haviside, from Bencoolen and China, was unfortunately lost off Eastborne Bay, on the 3d February, in a severe gale of wind—Eleven of the ships crew perished.

The Fairlie, from Bengal, arrived at the Cape on the 25th of April, the Golconda, from England, arrived at Madras the 15th instant.

June 26, Ship Isabella Robertson, G. G. Michell, from Chili 20th February. Ship Hero of Malown, J. Neish, from Batavia 20th March, and West Coast of Sumatra 6th June French ship Henry, Savignac, from Bourdeaux 12th February. Ship George, J. Poulson, from Masulipatam 14th June.

Passengers per Hero of Malown, from Batavia—Mrs. Boulton, Mrs. Neish and Children, Mr. J. Von Coningham; Capt. Ford, Mr. Wm. Walker, 1st Officer, Mr. Wm. Sandrie, Master Sandrie, and 37 Natives, from the wreck of the Indian Trader.

Per Isabella Robertson—Mrs. Mitchell and 2 Children, Mr. John Sewell and Don Diogo Carvalho Merchants.

Per French Ship Henry—Madam. Julie Cocha, Victorine Cocha, Simon Vigniau, Brastrom Charles, Middleton, and Chas. Birch.

Per Bark George—Mr. Phillip Gardener, 2d Officer, and Mr. Thos. Guillaume, 3d do. late of the—— from Galle.

Extracts from the report of the Hero of Malown:

"The Ship Indian Trader was totally lost on the night of the 14th May on Trumoon beach, having upset in a squall and drove on shore, with a full Cargo of Pepper, 6,000 Peculs, shipped by the Bencoolen Government on account of the Hon'ble Company, all hands saved, but one sick Lascar."

On the 11th Instant, about 3 East of Acheen head, spoke the Ship Lowjee Family from Bombay for China, ever since we have had very bad weather, winds from all points of the Compass, with very severe squalls."

The Isabella Robertson on the 8th May spoke the schooner Courier, Captain Lautier, in Long. 93. 58. Lat. 5. 13 S.

On the 15th May she spoke the Ship Thetis, Capt. Davies in Lat. 00, 40. N. Long. 91. East—all well.

Departures—June 19. Portuguese Ship Camoes, D. J. da Roza, to complete her cargo for Lisbon. Ship Nerbudda, F. Patrick, for Bombay.

June 20, Ship Liverpool, J. Green, for the Isle of France.

June 22. Ship Adamant, N. Esterby, for London.

June 23 Ship Zenobia, J. Lihou, for China.

Vessels gone to sea. June 20, Carron and St. Antonia brig.

June 22. Lady Flora.

June 23. Dunvegan Castle.

Vessels at Diamond Harbour June 25. St. Thiago Maior, Robarts, Nerbudda, Camoes, and James Scott At Kedgeree. Scotia.

At the new Anchorage, H. M. ships Tees, and Dauntless, H. C. Ships Earl of Balcarras, Sir David Scott, and Duchess of Athol.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

On the 18th of July, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev Henry Davies, Lieutenant Geo. Frankland, of H. M. 65th Regiment to Miss Anne Mason.

BIRTHS.

At Bellary on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Ensign Warrington, H. M. 67th Regiment, of a son.

At Dappoolie, on the 5th instant the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Worthy, of a son.

At Surat, on Tuesday, the 9th Instant, the Lady of John Romer, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Baroda in the 29th year of his age, early on the morning of the 28th ultimo, Conductor W. M. Davis of the Ordnance Department, leaving a disconsolate widow, child, and family to lament his loss.

He was a loving husband, a tender parent, and sincerely regretted by all his acquaintance.

In Rampart Row, on the morning of the 18th Instant, Francis Richards the Infant son of Mr. C. B. Boyce, aged 6 months and 15 days.

On the 21st, inst Mr. Conductor Robt. Johnston of the Ordnance department, who has left a disconsolate Widow to lament her irreparable loss, much esteemed and regretted by his friends.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3d June, at Saugor, at the House of Mr. Conductor Claxton, Mr. Charles Turton of the Commissariat Department, to Miss Isabella Claxton.

In the Church at Meerut, H. G. Christian, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Fisher, Niece of the Reverend H. Fisher, Chaplain of that station.

At Bhowel, on Sunday, the 16th June, Mr. John Eddington, to Miss Lucy De Silva, daughter of Mr. Mathew De Silva, of Sylhet.

On the 5th June, at Ghazeepore, by the Revd William Palmer, Mr. E. White, to Elizabeth, the youngest Daughter of Mr. James Walker, Stud Department.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 23d June, Mrs. C. M. Hollingbery, of a son.

On Tuesday, the 25th June, Mrs. J. Pinnah, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, the 18th June, Mr. George Herbert Hodgson, aged 42 years, sincerely regretted.

On the 8th June, Elizabeth Emily, the infant Daughter of the Reverend Mr. S. Trawin, aged 8 months and 22 days.

STATE OF THE WEATHER & THERMOMETER

AT KEDGEREE AT 2 P. M.

JUNE 19. Easterly winds with squalls and rain. Thermometer 86.

JUNE 20. The same as yesterday. Thermometer 84.

JUNE 21. Strong easterly gale, hard squalls and rain. Thermometer 84.

JUNE 22. First and middle part hard gale from the eastward, with rain, latter part moderate. Thermometer 86.

JUNE 23. Fresh breezes from S. W. and cloudy weather. Thermometer 85.

JUNE 24. Light and variable and cloudy with rain. Thermometer 84.

JUNE 25. Fresh breezes from S. W. and cloudy, with rain. Thermometer 85.

Calcutta,

CURRENT VALUE *of* GOVT. SECURITIES

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1822.—[SELL

Rs.	As.		Rs.	A
Prem.				
19	0	Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	8	0
12	4	Six per Cent. Loan dated 31st March, 1822.	11	21

Letter from Dacca, June 18, 1822.—We have had seven days and nights very severe Storm and Rain, the Planters have suffered much indeed, from the Storm and Rain, and the rising up the River to an immense height, but the water is daily decreasing now, and we have every sign of having fair weather again.

The Burrisal District has suffered the most, the water rose there on the public roads from 3 to 3½ cubits, many lives were lost. Men. Women and Children were swept away, as well as all sorts of Food. There are now *many dying from Hunger.* Many Boats have been sent by the Magistrates from hence with all sorts of Eatables, Rice, Dall, &c, &c. by the request of Mr. Master, Acting Magistrate of Burrisal; the Gentlemen there were obliged to quit their Rooms and go on the top of their Houses till such time as the water had fallen.

I understand the Luckipore District has met with the same fate as Burrisal, and all the inhabitants are experiencing the same distress.

[*Calcutta Journal,—June* 24.

It was currently reported throughout Calcutta Yesterday, that a portion of the Common Jail had fallen and buried in its ruins an immense number of unfortunate prisoners. Late as it was, when this information reached us, enquiry was set on foot, and we are now happy to say that no lives have been lost, nor has any part of the Jail fallen. The Medical gentleman called, on this occasion, assures us, that the report of the injury done, although sufficiently calamitous to excite commiseration, is much less than was at first represented—"*Eleven men, prisoners in the House of Correction have been severely bruised by the falling of a chopper roof on the people while at work underneath, and nothing further.*"

By Private Letters from the Cape of Good Hope dated the 3d May it appears that the amusements of the *Turf* had afforded the greatest satisfaction. The Meeting commenced on Saturday the 30th April, and closed on the 4th May, although several Races were announced for Thursday and Friday the 9th and 10th which bade fair to be severely contested.

The English Bay Colt Albion, 4 years old, is pitted against our Cape bred Egremont, of the same age, both are to carry 8 Stone 7½ Miles, for Rix dollars 2000, h. St.

The 1st day of the Steelenbach Races will take place on the 21st May when some good Turf amusements may be expected.

Little less than sacrilege appears to be going on at the Cape: a worthy Bishop who intended to settle all his affairs in his own times is thus noticed, in the *Cape Town Gazette* of the 27th April: A Meeting of Bishop Burnet's creditors, was solicited from the Sequestrator's office. Also:—

"For private sale, an African Slave Boy, about 19 years old, yellow complexion, and a clever Tailor and Habit maker, house Boy and coachman.

"For sale a young African female slave, who can take care of children."

Bengal Hurkaru, June 26.

The past week has abounded in arrivals from various quarters, and the *Athol* has supplied us with a large stock of materials for publication.

The H. C. Ships *Wellington* and *Grenville* arrived at St. Helena on the 30th of March, and they were to sail again on the 6th of April. The Passengers of the *Grenville* were all well. We are informed that the *Woodford*, which left this port so long before the *Grenville* with Lady MACNAGHTEN on board, was at St. Helena at the same time. Sir EDWARD EAST and family were residing at Plantation House.

The *City of Edinburgh*, Captain WISE, reached England on the 7th of February.

The *Rochester*, Captain SUTTON, from Calcutta, sailed from St. Helena on the 2d of March.

It appears that the small pox had broke out on board the homeward bound ship *Orient*, Captain WALLACE, and that neither the authorities at the Cape nor at St. Helena would in consequence allow her Passengers to land. Mr. PERRY and Mr. MARJORIBANKS of the Civil Service, would therefore be obliged to proceed to England. Our readers may recollect the case of Captain CHURCHILL, the Marine Storekeeper, whose claim to the retention of his situation in India was we understand granted by the Court of Directors, on the ground that he had been compelled unintentionally and unavoidably to go to England.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chouringhee on Thursday evening the 20th of June. The Lord BISHOP in the Chair.

At this meeting the Revd. Dr. PARISH, Mons. DUVAUCEL, the Revd. Mr. HASTINGS, Lieut. HERBERT, Capt. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. JOHN GRANT, were elected Members of the Society.

Professors ROSSIEMSSEN and OERSTED, of Copenhagen, were also duly elected Honorary Members.

Major General HARDWICKE presented, in the name of Major GALL, a stuffed specimen of the *Diomeda Fuliginosa* or *Sooty Albatross*, for the Museum.

The Major General also presented a stuffed two-he ded Buffalo Calf, in the name of Mr. HENRY SEWELL, of the Madras Civil Service, with a Drawing. This Calf, according to Mr. SEWELL's information, was the produce of a he lthy Buffalo cow at a village on the north bank of the river Godavery, in the district of Rajmundry, in February last, and lived about four hours after its birth. The four eyes appeared perfect, the two mouths we l formed, the nostrills open, and it breath d freely, but did not attempt to suck the cow. This animal was of the usual size of a Buffalo calf, a its birth.—The two heads are so placed, th t viewing them exactly between, and in the line of their junction, two eyes only are seen; the snouts diverge, so that one of the faces turns to the right, and the other to the left. The ears are ovate, of the natural size, and erect; in number only three, equidistant from each other, and their position forming nearly an equilateral triangle, one of which is exactly in front. The neck is of the natural shape and length, and is in juxta-position with the two heads, which unite at their occipital bones. It is to be regretted that the bones of the head and the neck were not preserved for Anatomical investigation.

Several Snakes, in spirits, were presented by Mons. DUVAUCEL, who also favored the Museum with a stuffed *Delphinus Gangeticus*. Mons. DUVAUCEL intended to have communicated at the same time some observations on the respiration of the *Cetacea*, but the unexpected discovery of an *organe double*, to which he ascribes a direct action on the lungs, obliges him to dissect and examine more individuals of the same species. The result he proposes to lay before the Society at the next Meeting.

Lieut. C. ROGERS, transmitted a specimen of the hand writing of a Lama of Tartary,—the character being that which is used in Bhote or Thibet proper.

A curious long haired female Goat, was presented by Mr. BENTLEY, in the name of Capt. BALES, of Bombay.

Two beautiful Coral Trees, on stands, were presented by Mr. GIBBONS.

MR. SIDDONS, in the name of Mr. ROGERSON of His Majesty's Commissariat at the Cape, transmitted the skin of a Giraffe, or Camel-leopard, the existence of which has been frequently called in question; and in the name of HENRY WOOD, of the Civil Service, the skin of an Eyland, one of the stateliest animals found in the interior of the Cape, which grows to the height of nearly 15 hands, or 5 f-et, and is said, in appearance, to be a good deal like the Indian Bull. The skins of three Bucks, and of three Seals, were also received from the same contributor.

Mr. SIDDONS also presented part of a Fish, supposed to be the Snout, measuring four feet SIX inches in length, and about two inches in its narrowest circumference. It is full of projecting points like a brier, and very supple. The fish from which it was taken was caught at Sidney Cove, while the *John Bull* was lying there, and the Commander of that vessel brought it to Calcutta.

The Council of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, having received from the Asiatic Society eight volumes of the Researches, presented the first Number of their transactions, which is the only one at present published.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences also presented to the Society the second part of the fourth volume of their Memoirs.

A Communication was read upon the nature of Cement, and on the different methods of using it as regards the practice of the natives of India, campared with that of Europeans, by Lieut. D. THOMAS. The same gentleman appears to have succeeded in constructing a kiln, by means of which Lime may be burnt throughout the country, as in Europe, without mixing fuel with the konkur. His description of the plan is accompanied by a Drawing.

A translation of a passage from the Mahabharat by Captain FELL was read by the Secretary.

Inundation at Burrisal. In our last we gave a brief description of the dreadful calamity, that had occurred at the Sudder Station in the district of Backergunge, and we have now the satisfaction to notice the measures that have been generously adopted by private individuals in Calcutta, in addition to those which were instantly carried into effect by Government, for the prompt relief of the sufferers, under the laudable impression that too much could not be done on such a deplorable occasion.

The Acting Magistrate of Backergunge now proposes that the Rice, &c. dispatched with such expedition by government, should be lodged in Golahs at the different Thanahs, and sold only on any exorbitant increase of price in the market. There is no doubt that in the parts of the district where the inundation was slight, Rice is to be procured, but the monopolizers of grain are not willing to open their stores, as they look forward to obtain the prices of 1787. Information had been received of Mr. PHILLIPS having dispatched 700 maunds of Rice from Culna, but it has been intimated to him from Burrisal that a further supply would not be necessary, in consequence of the large quantities received from Dacca.

[*The Govt. Gaz. June* 27,

Madras.

MADRAS COURIER EXTRA.

SATURDAY JULY 6, 1822.

Saturday NOON.

We have to announce the arrival in the Roads of the Honorable Company's Ship London, Capt. Sotheby, and of the Nancy free trader—the latter sailed from Falmouth on the 16th of February, and the Cape on the 25th of May—the London was despatched on the 21st sailed from the Downs on the 29th of March, and lost sight of the Lizard on the 1st of April—she saw the Land at the Cape five weeks ago.

The following is a list of Passengers.

Per Ship London.—Mrs. Chisholm, Mrs. Morstyn, Miss Mary Sophia Ricketts, Miss Mary Ricketts, Lieut. Col. Caldwell, C. B. Lieutenant John Chisholm, Lieut. H. D. Courtayne, Lieut. S. Smith, Lieut. R. T. Mau, Mr. Courtayne, Mr. Hazelwood, and 9 Cadets.

Per Ship Nancy.—Baroness D'Kutzleben, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Bodham, Miss R. Russell, Lieut. Bayton, 30th Regiment—Messrs. Barwell, W. J. Bodham, Anderson, Atherton, Prior, R. Rumley, J. Giddes, Kinsell and Burt, Cadets.

The H. C. Ship Asia sailed from the Channel in company with the London.

The William Money sailed on the 25th March.

The appointment of Mr. Canning to be Governor General of India is officially announced.

He had taken his passage on board the H. C. Ship Regent, which was to sail in May.

The Marquis Hastings goes to Vienna as British Ambassador to the Austrian Court.

Packets have been landed from the London and Nancy, and the letters are now in course of delivery.

The Head Quarters of H. M. 41st Regiment have arrived on the London.

At present we have heard of little political news.

Sir WILLINGHAM FRANKLIN has been appointed to succeed to the vacant seat on the Madras Bench, and Mr. Sergeant BLOSSET to succeed Sir HYDE EAST.

The interest of Lord Grenville has carried both these appointments against most powerful competitors—The Judges Bailey and Holroyd were both Candidates.

Our private letters mention confidently that there will be no immediate war between Russia and Turkey; the determined attitude recently assumed by England, Austria, and France, has occasioned this alteration in the conduct and views of Russia.

The Funds continued rising—On the 25th of March.

The 3 per Cents, were at 80 80¼ 80½.
The 5 per Cents are at 104 104¼.
India Bonds 52 at 55.

English Extracts.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY. FEB. 19.

A discusison took place on the state of the country, which we have not room to report in detail; nor indeed, is it necessary that we should do, so, since the principal object seems to have been to afford their lordships the means of expressing an opinion on the present state of the country, without waiting (perhaps a week or two) for the measures now in progress in the lower house. The Earl of Liverpool made a long and elaborate statement, similar, of course, in its views and results, with that of Lord Londonderry, delivered last Friday week; but much more clear and distinct as a narrative and a piece of reasoning, though quite as unsatisfactory in its explanation of the causes of the existing distress, and in its proposal of relief. His Lordship concluded by merely presenting the same accounts which have been already laid on the table of the house of Commons.—The Marquis of Lansdown took occasion to develop also his views of the cause and remedy of the acknowledged distress, and insisted upon nearly the same topics which have been already enforced by Messrs. Tierney, and Brougham in the house of Commons.—Several other peers delivered their sentiments: but no result followed which can be considered as a criterion of the relative strength of the two parties.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY. FEB. 20

MR. HENRY HUNT.

Sir ROBERT WILSON said, he was requested by 1,500 inhabitants of Greenock to present a

petition on behalf of Mr. Hunt. It would be said, and it had been said already, that the magistrates of Somersetshire had no animosity against Mr. Hunt, either personal or political; but the sheriff of that county, Sir Charles Bampfylde, had declared, that, on his accesssion to office. he found hard and obnoxious regulations were enforced against Mr. Hunt, which he took off during his service, but which were again enforced after his secession: and from what possible motive, except that of hostility, could those regulations have been devised or insisted on? Sir Charles Bampfylde had kept his prisoner in safe custody; why was that prisoner to suffer inconveniences which were not essential to his being kept in custody? Surely it was enough that Mr. Hunt was condemned to confinement for two years and a half in a prison declared to be pestilential. Surely it was punishment enough to drink water confessed to be filtered from common sewers (cries of "from privies") and to live in a chamber inaccessible to the free air, or to the light of the sun. Surely it was enough to suffer these miseries, without having a sentence of ordinary imprisonment screwed up to one of solitary confinement, (Hear, hear.) It was peculiarly unfortunate, too, for the magistrates of Somerset, that these additionol severities had been inflicted on Mr. Hunt after his exposal of the atrocities which had been committed in Ilchester gaol—after he had enabled government to correct those abuses which had violated the law and disgraced the country. If ministers possessed justice or generosity, they would cordially concur in the prayer of the present petition. Sir Robert sat down by moving that the petition should be read.

Mr. WARRE understood that the regulations of Ilchester gaol were such as pressed hardly and unjustly upon Mr. Hunt. By the existing regulations of Ilchester gaol, no prisoner was permitted to see his friends, excepting in an apartment called the common day visiting room. Into that room Mr. Hunt had refused to go, and rightly refused, for he must have associated with felons; and the only individuals who were permitted to have access to him were three—a surgeon, a physician, and an attorney; even these being admitted as matter of favour, and in mitigation of the standing orders of the prison.

Mr. DICKINSON defended the conduct of the Magistrates. The rules of Ilchester gaol, he said, could not be changed, unless by order of the judges of assize.

Mr. HUME said he had documents now in his hand which proved that Mr Hunt's son, and also his surgeon, had been refused admittance to him; and he had a letter in his possession from the sheriff of Somersetshire to Mr. Hunt, which put the nature of his imprisonment beyond dispute. The letter ran in these terms:—I lament that any one should be kept in solitary confinement, unless suffering such punishment by the express sentence of the law. I believe it was not the intention of the judges of the court of King's Bench to inflict such a description of punishment upon you. I regret that, as sheriff, I am prevented, by existing regulations, from affording you the comfort of seeing your friends in the same way as previous to this time I had the power of doing. I granted that convenience to you as an act of justice, and because I knew that it had been done in other gaols, for prisoners under circum tances similar to yours."—After this letter, little need be said as to the nature of Mr. Hunt's confinement. But the magistrates, some said, were not to blame. Let the house read the report of the commissioners upon Ilchester gaol. They would find it stated in that document, that Mr. Hunt's room was dark, damp, ill ventilated, and unhealthy; those were the very words of the report. Let the house go farther, and they would find that the whole prison had been refused permission to obtain pure water, when that which they were, from the denial of such permission, compelled to drink, was actually the draining of privies and common sewers. (Hear, hear.) Why, every page throughout the report proved the grossest and most blameable negligence on the part of the magistrates. (Hear. hear.) Let the house turn on to page 21, and they would find that ten pounds of iron had been put upon a man's wrists; that he had been cramped in such a way as to be barely able to stand upright; and that even that fact had escaped the notice of the visiting magistrates.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE said, that notwithstanding all that he had heard on this subject he did not believe that Mr. Hunt had been or was at present in solitary confinement. *He had always understood solitary confinement to be the prohibition of all communication with the person confined;* but it was said that he was in solitary confinement, because the rules of the gaol did not allow him to receive the visits of all those whom he wished to see.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR said, that from the view which he took of the case, he did not think the magistrates free from blame. He was not acquainted with any of them except the members for the county; but he did think, that if they had done their duty, as the magistrates of other counties, with which he was connected, had done theirs, they would not have waited for any commission to detect and remedy such abuses.

Mr. H. G. BENNET asked what could that mode of imprisonment be called that would subject a man to restraints which would force him to associate with such infamous characters, that, to aviod them, he might prefer the tender mercy of the hon. baronet (Sir T. Lethbridge) in his explanation of soilitary confinement? This was the sort of confinement to which Mr. Hunt was subjected, and *he believed that this gaol was the only one in the kingdom where persons confined for political offences were obliged to associate with the felons.* This was owing to the magistrates of Somersetshire, who had drawn up the regulations which were submitted to, and sanctioned by, *Mr. Justice Best*! In a few days he would move for the rules of the gaol, & it would be seen that they were as severe as ever were drawn up by the most oppressive magistrates, or sanctioned by the most arbitrary judge.

On the question that it be read.

Mr. DICKINSON observed, that the magistrates of Somersetshire, *without waiting for any inquiry by the commission, had dismissed the gaolers and the surgeons of whose conduct complaints had been made.*

The petition was now read and ordered to be printed.—On the motion of Mr. Alderman Wood, the evidence taken before the Commissioners of enquiry at Ilchester, was ordered to be printed.

REMUNERATION OF PERSONS WHO HAVE HELD HIGH OFFICES.

Mr. CREEVEY, after a very long speech respecting the provisions of an act passed in the year 1817, for enabling his Majesty to recompense persons holding or having held high official situations, which was chiefly framed by the members for Corfe Castle (Mr. Bankes) but which he (Mr. Creevey) characterized as merely effecting a transfer of patronage from the crown to the treasury, at an expense of £42,000, a year to the people, concluded by moving, "That there be laid before the house an account of all the profits accruing to the public upon the abolition or regulation of different offices held under and by virtue of the act of the 57th of the late king, c. 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66." He meant to follow this up by a motion for an account of the places and pensions granted under the sign manual, specifying their comparative amount with the savings understood to be regulated by the other act. And he might be permitted to take this opportunity of stating, that to his first motion, if agreed to, he expected to find the return in the single syllable "*nil.*" (A laugh.) Respecting the pensions, what return they were to expect from the proper offices he did not know—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. BANKES rose and said, that after the hon. gentleman who brought forward the question had thought proper to stigmatize the principle of an act of the legislature as most abominable and monstrous, (cries of "hear" from the opposition benches,) the house would no doubt be surprised at a plain fact, which the hon. member seemed to have himself forgotten, as well as his hon. friend (Mr. Bennet) who had so loudly cheered him, namely, that both the one hon. member and the other were as much as he (Mr. Bankes) was, assenting parties to the principle of the very bill which he (Mr. Creevey) now so loudly reprobated.—(Cries of "hear" from the treasury bench, and a laugh from the opposition.)

Mr. BENNET made a statement of the emoluments derived by the Grenville family from the public purse. In the year 1795, Lord Grenville became auditor of the Exchequer, at £4,000. per annum, so that he received during the period for which he held the office (21 years) £85,000. Mr. Thomas Grenville was presented with the sinecure office of chief Justice of Eyre, with a yearly salary of £2,000; and he took altogether no less than £44,000. In 1763, the late Marquis of Buckingham was appointed first teller of the Exchequer He enjoyed this office for the space of 56 years, and taking the average salary at £10,000. a year, which he (Mr. Bennet) thought was rather below than above the mark, his lordship must have derived from the public purse during that period *the total amount of* £560,000! Another branch of this family, in 1762, was presented with a sinecure appointment of not less than £3,000. a year; and up to the present moment, consequently, he had taken £180,000. altogether. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Bennet) had spoken in round numbers; but by the paper which he held in his hand, it appeared that from the earliest of the periods he had named, up to the present year, *the Grenville family had shared between them no less a sum than* £872,000!!! (Hear.)

After some observations from the Marquis of Londonderry, the papers were granted.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of supply, in which the contest which took place on the previous Friday between Mr. Croker and Mr. Hume was resumed, the latter gentleman repeating, and the former again contradicting his statements. Mr. Bernal, Sir Henry Parnell and Mr. Ricardo, expressed their conviction of Mr. Hume's accuracy, and Mr. Brougham contended, that, if there was any error, it was in the estimates themselves. A division took place on a motion by Mr. Hume for presenting the navy estimates for the present year, in detail.—For the motion, 78.—Against it, 129.—Majority, 51.

LESSONS OF ECONOMY AFFORDED BY AMERICA.

To fix the revenues of the State in a proper manner, regard should be had both to the necessities of the State, and to those of the subject. The real wants of the people ought never to give way to the imaginary wants of the government.

MONTESQUIEU.

A single successful experiment has a greater influence on the judgment of mankind, than a thousand general speculations. The inhabitants of the United States, by setting up a government on the plan of a Benefit Society, have reduced political science to its elements, and given the weight and force of practical axioms to truths which had long remained buried in the breasts of philosophers. When men had the bible put into their hands in their own tongue, at the Reformation, and, through the lights which this afforded them, looked at

what then bore the name of the Christian Church, they found genuine religion crushed and destroyed under the weight of the machinery ostensibly erected for its preservation. Perhaps many good men at that time believed, that tithes, annates, dispensations, relics, fasts, and a luxirious hierarchy, living in idleness and dissipation, were essential to the existence of Christianity. But the Reformers shewed that religion not only could exist, but flourished the more, when separated from these base auxiliaries, and by this bold experiment opened the eyes of mankind, and shamed even the mother church out of many of her corruptions. The American Revolution has rendered the same service to men in their civil capacity, that the Reformation did in their religious. When we look at the European governments through the lights the American system affords, we see that in the former the true object has been frustrated by the cumbrous and costly apparatus erected to give it effect. The severe and majestic simplicity of the latter, shews us how little is essential to the proper purposes of government—how much worse governments are for being complex and expensive, and how many frauds have been practised on mankind under the pretext of governing them. Generally speaking, it has been the fate of human beings to be pillaged by those who pretended to protect them in the enjoyment of their property,—oppressed by the nominal guardians of their civil rights, and insulted by those who were called their representatives. To all these evils America has opened the eyes of nations, by holding up a model from which they are excluded. Whether we measure the value of that government by the burdens it imposes, or the protection it gives, it leaves most others at an immeasurable distance behind; and yet its virtue, as we have often stated, consists, not in its republican form,—in the absence of a King and aristocracy, but solely in its possessing a system of representation which is a faithful index of the opinions and interests of the people.

Our object, at present, however, is only to show the cheapness of this government,—and cheapness, as we now know by experience, though a quality of little name or account, comprehends much of what is good in government; because its opposite, extravagance; includes almost every thing that is pernicious. The following table shews the extent, population, and expenditure of the United States and Britain.

	United States.	British Isles,
Extent in square miles of inhabited country.	700,000	120,000
Population in 1821.	10,000,000	20,000,000
EXPENDITURE.		(1820.)
Civil, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous,	L. 366,000	L.5,321,334
Military and Ordnance,	1,120,000	10.328,009
Naval,	539,000	6,837,779
	L.2.025,800	L.22,037,142
Interest of public debt,	1,258,000	31,252,612
	L.3,283,000	L.53,289,754

We thus see that the whole civil and miscellaneous charges of the government of the United States amount to no more than *one-fourteenth* part of ours.

The expence of all the civil establisbment at Washington is only 350,000 dollars, or L.77,000. The civil lists of England and Ireland alone, without including pensions and Judge's salaries amount to L.1,062,011, or *thirteen times* as much.

The President's salary of the United States is 25,000 dollars, equal to L.5,500. The charge in our civil list for the King's household is L.857,780, exclusive of allowances to the other branches of the Royal Family; and exclusive of extraordinary expenses discharged by special grants of Parliament.

The charge for the army and ordnance of the United States is less than *one-ninth* part of ours; and that for the navy of the United States, including the expense of building new vessels, is only *one-thirteenth* part of the corresponding charge in our expenditure.

The entire expenditure of the United States for all the branches of the government, exclusive of the public debt, is only L.2,025,000, or about *one-eleventh* part of that of Great Britain and Ireland. It is true, that the State governments defray a part of the public expences in America; but we are prepared to shew, that the amount so disbursed is not more than from half a dollar to two-thirds of dollar a head for each inhabitant, which certainly does not equal our county rates, to say nothing of thithes and poor's money.

These facts furnish matter for deep reflection. We do not contend for reducing all our establishments to the scale of those in the United States. Monarchy requires a certain degree of pageantry which, to a reasonable extent, no person will grudge. We admit farther, that the establishments of an old country become, perhaps, necessarily more complex than those of a new one; and a state situated in a quarter of the world where wars are frequent, must have a larger military force, than one which has little chance of being embroiled in hostilities.—Though, however, it would be difficult to state, in pounds sterling what precise allowance should be made for these circumstances; every person can see at a glance, that they can never justify an expenditure in Britain *eleven times* as great as in the United States. But the great value of the example furnished by America is, that, independent of forms of government, it shows at how moderate a charge the business of a nation can be conducted. Setting aside the interest of the national debt, the people of that country pay about 4s ahead for the support of a government, which secures property, dispenses justice equally, guards the national honour and rights, maintains liberty of person, speech, and writing, in a degree never equalled, and (what is of no small moment) is always in harmony with the opinions and feelings of the people. What is the secret of this extraordinary economy? It is, first, that the people themselves fix the sums they shall pay to the State, and of course take care that they shall pay no more than is necessary; and secondly, that the public establishments are all regulated on the broad and intelligible principle of *utility*. In this country, on the other hand, a certain degree of that pageantry and parade, which ought to be confined to the royal household, pervades every branch of the government down to the lowest county court, which has its sinecures, its trappings, and its offices for ostentation. In judging of any office or establishment, so long as we keep to the strict principle of *utility*, we have only to inquire, are there duties to be performed? And for what sum can a person of competent abilities be got to discharge them? The moment we quit this sure ground, and attempt to estimate what is requisite for the splendour of the crown, the honour of the country, the dignity or respectability of such and such a court or body, we launch into extravagance. Who can tell what such indefinable things as the *dignity* of a court or public body, or the *honour* of the crown require? We may as well attempt to weigh light or magnetism. These are no ideal evils, as our establishments of all kinds testify. For instance, why has the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, a barren promontory with 150,000 inhabitants, a salary of 10,000 a-year, or about, twice as much as the President of the United States? Or why does Sir Thomas Maitland draw L 15,000 a year for offices in Malta and the Ionian Islands? The answer is plain. It is the dignity of the crown and the honour of the country which require it; and these will always require just as much as Ministers can afford to squander on their dependents. When it has been proposed to abolish any of the large sinecures about the Exchequer and other public boards, the proposal has always been resisted on the ground that the honour and dignity of the crown require that it should have the means of rewarding its servants; and this sort of equivocal logic affords a shield for abuses of many different kinds. To break up a rotten burgh, or give the elective franchise to the inhabitants of a large city, would be to abridge the *influence* of the crown; and who can measure such an element as *influence* or tell whether it is too small or too great? There will always be political charlatans ready to delude mankind by this sort of sophistry, till other nations, like the Americans, bring their institution to the test common sense.

The people of Britain pay about 22s. ahead for the mere expense of their government, exclusive of a sum two or three times as great for public debt, tithes, poor's rates, &c. Supposing the Americans, by way of amending their government, to adopt our scale of expenditure, and pay 22s. instead of 4s. a head. What improvements would they introduce as a compensation for the four-fifths of additional outlay? We are really unable to answer this question, because their present system seems to want nothing that is essential to good government—unless it be sinecures, rotten burghs, a pensioned aristocracy, restrictions on the press and public meetings, and functionaries who hold the sentiments of the people in utter contempt and derision. The Americans, we may therefore be assured, will adhere to their simple and frugal system. And when ministers tell us, that it is impossible to reduce the peace establishment to seven millions, as it stood in 1792, we will still point to a government ruling a country six time as large as the British Isles, and containing two-thirds of the population these isles then contained, which costs only *two millions*. They despise theory and speculation; but as practical men, here is a fact, which may enlarge their ideas of what is possible in the way of economy. Let them say what they please, they cannot shut our eyes to this obvious truth, that the utmost evil a rigid economy would inflict upon us, would be to bring us into the condition of the United States,—an alternative, we venture to affirm, which would not much alarm the tax payers, however dreadful it may sound to the tax-receivers. Let then the advocates of

retrenchment keep their eyes on the example afforded by the United States, and let us not be told that Britain would be undone by the smallness of a peace establishmeut, three times as great as that under which North America finds herself flourishing and happy.

[*The Scotsman*,—*Jan.* 26.

OPENING OF SOUTH AMERICA.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE CARACCAS.

NUMBER. IV.

Having a Journal lying before us, which gives an ample account of the state of Caraccas (the second Captain-General-ship of South America), so late as the year 1820, we shall proceed to lay it before our readers, as being a description of the actual condition of that rich and flourishing Republic by an eye-witness, and up to so late a period. We find it necessary to condense it, but shall retain, (as much as possible) all the substantial and more valuable information.

On the 7th of April, 1819, (having previously received a commission in the Patriot Cause of South Columbia), I arrived in the bay of San Griego in the island of Margarita, and disembarked the following day, and marched to Pampatar. The principal twon, which I visited on the following day, is the city of Assumption, which is a handsome town and picturesquely situated. The island is very wild, but abounds in fruits. The roads are merely passes, and are covered with the prickly pear, the thorns of which are horrible. The inhabitants are in a very wild state, and all either go barefooted, or wear sandals made of bullocks' hides. The Indians are numerous, and live by fishery. Both Europeans and Indians live on Indian corn and cassava, which, when dry, eats like saw-dust, and when wet, like paste.

Having staid here about ten days, I sailed for Barcelona, a town in the Caraccas. We landed there the next day, and found it a large town, with good houses, and a handsome church. It is surrounded by gardens, and particularly by a thick wood of low bushes. There are a great number of small beaten tracks, scarcely perceptible, leading from the town into the country. The town is situated on a river, about six miles from the sea coast. The river is rapid, and full of alligators. When I was there, there was a hot burning sun, but the country pleased me. The town was full of cotton and hides, and appeared to enjoy a large trade. It is about the fourth town in the Caraccas,—Caraccas being the first, La Guira the second, Porto Cabello the third, Maracaibo the fourth, and then Barcelona, Cumana, Coro, &c.

Some weeks afterwards, in the beginning of August, we marched to Cumana, and found the country in the highest state of cultivation, and new and beautiful. Nothing wanting but peace and good culture. It is extremely well wooded, and the woods high and thick, and abounding in tropical shrubs and flowers. We had crossed several mountains to reach it from Barcelona, and were astonished at the immense number of small monkies, of a light green colour, frolicking on the trees. We passed through Cumanacoa, and found it a considerable twon, situated in a valley, and surrounded with mountains: the ground around it very fertile, and noted for its tobacco. The country is very rich in sugar and Indian corn. We passed abundance of lime and pepper trees, the pepper-tree growing wild every where. The tigers are extremely fierce and numerous, and my companions kept a good look-out lest they should leap upon their horses. Nothing could exceed the beauty and fertility of the mountains; trees high and bushy, growing from the brow to the bottom, and rendering the roads a long and dark arcade through the whole descent.

On the 24th of August, 1819, we passed through Maturin, a very large town, situated on a river, and trading with Trinidad. I was astonished at the immense number of rats and their large size. This town is rich in mules and cattle, which it exports to the West Indies.

On the 25th of September I left Maturin for Angostura, and shall never forget the wild but rich and beautiful country through which I passed. The first portion of our journey, for two days, was through boundless savannahs, covered with thick herbage, and variegated with flowers Our path was incessantly crossed by immense numbers of wild deer, while birds of every colour, (red. green, yellow, &c.) flew just above us. Sometimes we passed through woods, and were much amused with the frolics of the monkeys in the trees; at other times we had to walk with our guns on the rest, in order to be prepared for any tiger which might spring out of the thick shrubbery at our side. It was extremely picturesque to bivouac in the woods or plains, as we frequetly had to do; a bright, large, full orb moon over our heads, and thousands and ten thousands of animals in the wood, bellowing and screaming through the night, around us. But one or other of us was obliged to keep watch during the night for fear of the tigers. The Chickevis, or River Pig, greatly interested me: I saw five of them by the River Oronoco as I reached it. They were like sheep, and about the size. As soon as they saw us, they ran into the water and disappeared.

Whilst at Angostura, I had time to study the country, and the people; and though I must praise the country for its rich soil and beautiful scenery, I cannot speak so well of the inhabitants. I will here set down what I chiefly noticed. The Captain-Generalship of the Caraccas, now the Republic of Columbia, is about three times as large as England, Scotland, and Ireland together. It does not contain more than one million of inhabitants, I am inclined to think not so many. It is divided into six provinces (the names of weich are Venezuela, Cumana, Maracaibo, Varinas, Guina, and the Isle of Margareta). The capital of Venezuela, and of the whole Captain-Generalship, is the city of Caraccas. which gives its name to the whole country.

The principal cities next to Caraccas are Guayra, Porto-Cabello, Cumana, Maracaibo, Verinas, and Angostura. The principal rivers are the immense Oronoco, and the Apuré which runs out of it. The produce of the country is sugar in vast qnantities, cotton, indigo, coffee, cocoa, hides, and tobacco. The value of its exports, in 1820, was about ten millions and an odd number of dollars, or about three millions pounds sterling. I set this down from the Custom-House books, adding only what I conceive to be the amount of sugar, which is not included in the registers. In peace time, namely, in 1796, the value of the exports reached the enormous sum of eighteen millions of dollars. or four millions and a half English.

In an expedition which I made up the Oronoco, myself and some other English were taken prisoners by the Royalists, and were immediately sent to Guayra. I was received very kindly, and had permission to return to England upon my parol not to serve again. I staid about two months afterwards in the country, which I employed in visiting the Caraccas and its neighbourhood.

I set off for Caraccas in the middle of January, 1820; the morning was very fine, but bright and cold. Caraccas is fifteen English miles from Guayra, the road being over an exceeding high mountain; the summit of which is covered with clouds. It is wooded all the way up, and the road passes under the trees. On reaching the top, I saw the town before me, and was really astonished at its beauty and magnitude. It did not disappoint me upon entering it.

I found it to be situated at the foot of the mountain over which I passed, having four or five streets, about a mile in length, running by the side of each other, and these intersected by cross streets. There is one large square, and several smaller ones. The houses are pointed white outside, and shine beautifully in the morning and evening sun, and some of them are tastefully ornamented with carving work and paintings; but (under the frequency of earthquakes) they do not exceed one story. There is a noble cathedral, with a high spire, which stood the late shock that levelled so many inferior buildings to the ground. Many churches still remain in ruins, but several are entire, and are handsome edifices. The shops make a good display in many streets, and there is a constant ingress and egress of mules, laden either with produce for embarkation, or with imported goods for internal consumption. It is a country immensely rich, beautiful, and with the most delightful climate in the world.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, *January* 14.

POPULATION.

Comparative statement of the Population of the several counties of Great Britain, in the years 1801, 1811 and 1821; shewing the rate of increase thereof in each county, between the years 1801 and 1811, and 1811 and 1821.

COUNTIES.	Population. 1801.	Rate of Increase per Ct.	Population. 1811.	Rate of Increase per Ct.	Population. 1821.
Bedford	63.393	11	70.213	19	83.716
Berks	109,215	8	118,277	12	131,977
Buckingham ..	107.444	9	117,650	14	134,068
Cambridge	89.346	13	101,109	21	121,909
Chester	191.751	18	227.031	19	270.098
Cornwall	188 269	15	216.66-	19	257,447
Cumberland ..	117,230	14	133,744	17	156,124
Derby	161,142	15	185,487	15	213,333
Devon	343.001	12	383,308	15	439.040
Dorset	115,319	8	124,693	16	144.499
Durham	160,361	11	177,625	17	207,673
Essex	226.437	11	252,473	15	289.424
Gloucester	250,809	14	285.514	18	335.843
Hereford	89.191	5	94,073	10	103 231
Hertford	97,577	14	111,654	16	129,714
Huntingdon ..	37,568	12	42,208	16	48,771
Kent	307,624	21	373.095	14	426.016
Lancaster	672.731	23	828,3 9	27	1,052,859
Leicester	130,081	16	150,419	16	174.571
Lincoln	208,557	14	237,891	19	283,058
Middlesex	818.129	17	953.276	20	1.144,531
Monmouth....	45 582	36	62.127	16	71.833
Norfolk	273,371	7	291,999	18	344,368

Northampton	131,757	7	141,353	15	162,483
Northumberland	157,101	10	172,161	16	198,965
Nottingham	141,350	16	162,900	15	186 873
Oxford	109 629	9	119,191	13	134,327
Rutland	16 356	—	16 380	13	18,487
Salop	167,639	16	194.298	6	206,266
Somerset	273,750	11	303,180	17	355 314
Southampton	219,656	12	245,080	15	282,203
Stafford	239 153	23	295 158	16	341 824
Suffolk	210,431	11	234,211	16	270,542
Surrey	269,045	20	328 851	23	398,658
Sussex	159 311	12	190,083	23	232 927
Warwick	208 190	10	228,735	20	274,392
Westmorland	41,617	10	45,922	12	51.359
Wilts	185,107	5	193 828	15	222.157
Worcester	139.333	15	160,546	15	184,424
York, E Riding	139 423	20	167.353	14	191.709
— North Riding	155 50	*	152.445	2	183,694
— West Riding	563,953	16	653.315	23	800,848
Totals	8.331,434	14½	9,533,827	16	11260,555

* Decreased 2 per cent.

WALES.

Angleasea	33.806	10	37.045	22	45,063
Brecon	31.633	19	37.735	16	43.613
Cardigan	42.956	17	50,260	14	57,311
Carmarthen	67,317	15	77 217	17	90.239
Carnarvon	41,521	19	49,336	17	57,958
Denbigh	60,252	6	64.240	19	76 511
Flint	39 922	17	46.518	16	53 784
Glamorgan	71,525	18	85 067	20	101,737
Merioneth	29.506	5	30,924	10	33.911
Montgomery	47,978	8	51.931	15	59.899
Pembroke	56 28	8	60,615	22	74,009
Radnor	19 05	10	20.900	10	23,073
Totals	541.546	15	611.788	17	717,108

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	123 082	10	135 075	15	155, 41
Argyll	71 859	19	85.585	12	96.165
Ayr	84 3 6	33	103 954	22	127 299
Banff	35 807	2	36,668	18	43.561
Berwick	30,621	1	30 779	8	33,386
Bute	11,791	2	12.033	15	13,797
Caithness	22,609	4	23,419	29	30,238
Clackmanan	10,858	11	12.01	10	13,263
Dumbarton	20,710	17	24.189	13	27.317
Dumfries	54,597	15	62,96	13	70,878
Edinburgh	122,954	21	148,607	29	191,514
Elgin	26,705	5	28,108	11	31,162
Fife	93,743	8	101,272	13	114,556
Forfar	99,127	8	107.264	6	113 43
Haddington	29,986	4	31,164	13	35.127
Inverness	74,292	5	78.336	15	90,157
Kincardine	26,349	4	27.439	6	29,118
Kinross	6,725	8	7.246	7	7.769
Kirkcudbright	29,211	15	33.684	15	38.603
Lanark	146 699	31	191,752	27	244.387
Linlithgow	17.844	9	19 451	17	22,685
Nairn	8 257	—	8,251	9	9,006
Orkney&Shetld	46.824	*	46,153	15	53,124
Peebles	8,735	14	9,935	1	10,046
Perth	126,366	7	135,093	3	139,050
Renfrew	78 056	19	92,596	21	112,175
Ross&Cromarty	55 343	10	60,853	13	68,828
Roxburgh	33,682	11	37.23	10	40.892
Selkirk	5.070	14	5.889	13	6.637
Stirling	50,825	16	58.174	12	65 331
Sutherland	23 117	2	23,629	1	23,840
Wigtown	22.918	17	26.891	24	33,240
Totals	1,599,068	13	1,805,688	16	2,092,014

* Decreased 1 per cent.

SUMMARY.

England	8,331,434	14½	9,538.827	18	11,260.555
Wales	541.546	13	611,788	17	717.108
Scotland	1,599,068	13	1,805,688	16	2,092,014
	10.472,048	14	11 956.303	17⅔	14.069,677
Army, Navy &c.	470,598	..	940,500	..	310,000
	10,942,646	..	12,596.803	..	14,379,677

The number of males ascribed to the army, navy, &c. in May 1821, is the nearest estimate that can at present be made of the regular army, the artillery, the navy, and seamen employed in registered merchant vessels. None of these classes can be ascribed to particular counties, nor consequently taken into account in the foregoing comparative statement, otherwise than in the general total;—nor properly in that without making allowance for the large number of foreigners (perhaps 100,000) employed as merchant seamen during the war, and consequently taken into account in 1811; nor without considering, that many soldiers and sailors are attributable to Ireland; which consideration would operate proportionally upon the larger number of men serving in 1811, as compared with the smaller number in 1821. In order therefore to avoid the uncertainty hereby indicated, the rate of increase has been seperately calculated on the respective numbers of females only: by which the absolute increase of population in Great Britain appears to have been about one million and a half between the years 1801 and 1811, and about two millions between the years 1811 and 1821.

PROGRESS OF THE LAND ARCTIC EXPEDITION,

UNDER LIEUT. JOHN FRANKLIN, R. N.

Soon after the Expedition under Lieut. Franklin had arrived on the coast of Hudson's Bay, they proceeded from York Factory, the grand dépôt of the Hudson's Bay Company, towards their wintering ground at Cumberland, the central post of the interior, a distance of about 900 miles from the coast. Lieutenant Franklin, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Back, and Mr. Hood, attended by the hardy Orkney men, who had been engaged to man the boats in the rivers of the interior, had worked in the Company's service several years, and understood the language of many of the Indian tribes, left the factory on the 7th of September, 1819, with a fair wind, under a salute from the dèpôt, and amidst the acclamations of the officers and men of the Company. Of the immense quantity and variety of provisions supplied by Government for the use of the expedition, the greater part was left at the factory: those who knew the country, and the difficulty of travelling through it, having represented the impossibility of conveying European food, which at the bay receives the name of luxuries, to any considerable distance. The hardships attending the progress of travellers were in fact shown to be so great, as would render it absurd to calculate upon such a thing as the slightest change of diet in the winter season; and when it was mentioned by Lieut. Franklin, that he had brought with him preserved meats and soups in portable cases, to support the expedition in the cheerless regions through which they were to pass, there was a general laugh amongst the officers of the Company, at the idea of associating any thing like comfort with the formidable character of the enterprise. Some of those difficulties may be estimated from the account of the sufferings of the adventurers, in their advance towards Cumberland, to which place the writer of this article accompanied them. On the third day after their departure from the factory, the boats of the company, which were proceeding to the various trading posts in the interior, came up with the expedition in the Steel River, distant about sixty miles from the place at which they set out. Most of the rivers in that part of America abound with rapids and falls. The rapids are generally more navigable near the banks, but they frequently extend across the stream, and then the labour of the boat's crew becomes excessive, every man being obliged to turn into the water and assist in carrying the boat sometimes to the distance of half a mile before they gain the head of one of those terrible impediments. The Company's men, upon turning one of the points of the river, observed the officers of the expedition making desperate efforts to get through the mud along the banks: some of them were up to their knees, others up to their waist, while the men were handing the boats over a most violent rapid, which, though but half a foot deep, rendered it necessary that those who stood in the water should hold fast by the boat, the impetuosity of the stream being so extraordinary as not unfrequently to overturn a man in an instant, and dash him to pieces against the rocks and huge stones which lie scattered along the bed of the river. Indeed, before the Company's boats had reached those of Lieutenant Franklin, it was suspected that the expedition had already met with more hardships than they had any notion of encountering at so early a period. Several of the tin cases which had contained the preserved meats were seen at the different *up-putting* places (the spots of ground on the banks chosen for passing the nights upon) and those miserable abodes were drenched with rain, and presented an appearance the most appalling. Two black bears were seen prowling about, and devouring some of the luxuries which the travellers had ascertained it was impossible to convey in any considerable quantities further up the river, and along the banks were seen strong symptoms of the inexperience of those who had gone forward. The traders with the North American Indians in travelling to their posts, kindle fires of immense magnitude upon landing to put up for the night. Every man carries his fire-bag, containing all the necessary apparatus. They proceed to hew down the trees, an office which they perform with wonderful dexterity. The fires are lighted, the tents for the officers pitched, and the only regular meal taken during the 24 hours, served up in as comfortable a manner as possible under the circumstances. As the travellers advanced, the mild season not having yet begun to disappear, vast herds of grey deer were observed passing the rivers towards the Esquimaux lands, and the Indians who were accompanying the expedion gave extraordinary proofs of their activity, by rushing upon the animals in the water, and striking long knives into their hearts. Lieutenant Franklin, on entering the Hill-river, so called from a neighbouring eminence, the only one that presented itself between York Factory and Cumberland, had reason to express surprise that trading goods could be transported to the interior in spite of such frightful obstructions. His men were fatigued in the extreme, and he found it indispensably necessary to request that the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company would lighten his boat of the greater part of the luxuries and instruments. This accommodation was readily given, and after the most laborious efforts, the expedition reached the Rock dépôt, one of the Company's posts, having devoted seven days to the exhausting toil of working up 30 miles of their journey. Upon arriving at the dépôt, the expedition were treated with great hospitality by Mr. Bunn, the officer in charge, who entertained them with the Tittimeg, a fish which they admitted was the most delicious they had ever tasted, and which was caught in God's Lake (an immense piece of water, so named from the abundance and excellence of its inhabitants.) Mr. Hood, who is one of the draftsmen of the expedition, took a sketch of the Rockfall and the post, which presented one of the most beautiful objects in these desolate regions, and introduced a distant view of a wigwam (an Indian tent) with its inmates.

Five days after the expedition left the Rock dépôt they reached another port, having encountered numberless difficulties similar to those which have been described. There was, however, some relief to the painful sameness of the journey in several beautiful lakes through which they had to pass. At Oxford-house post, which was reached four days subsequently, they were provided with *pimmikin*, the celebrated winter food of the country, made of dried deer

or buffalo flesh, pounded and mixed with a large quantity of the fat of the animal. This food constitutes the luxuries in winter, is the most portable of all victuals, and satisfies the most craving hunger in a very short time. The officers of the expedition were not a little surprised at the difficulty of cutting their meat, but they soon reconciled themselves to the long established practice of chopping it with a hatchet. During the summer, ducks, geese, partridges, &c. are to be had in the greatest abundance; but the frost soon drives all those delicacies out of the reach of the active Indian, and pimmikin becomes the only resource of the traveller. The next post at which they arrived was Norway-house, upon leaving which they entered upon Lake Winnipic, at the further side of which they had to encounter the grand rapid, extending nearly three miles, and abounding in obstructions quite insurmountable. Here they were obliged to drag their boats on shore, and carry them over the land, or, to use their technical language, "launch them over the portage." The woods along the banks were all in a blaze, it being the custom of the natives, as well as of the traders, to set fire to the trees around the up-putting places, for the double purpose of keeping off the cold and the wolves, whose howling was increased in proportion to the extent of the conflagration. The expedition passed several other rapids and falls along a flat, woody, and swampy country, across five miles of which no eye could see. At length they reached the White Fall, where an accident took place, which had nearly deprived the expedition of their commander. While the men were employed in carrying the goods and boats across the portage of the fall, Lieutenant Franklin walked down alone to view the rapid, the roaring of which could be heard at the distance of several miles. He had the boldness to venture along the bank with English shoes upon his feet, a most dangerous experiment, where the banks are flint-stones and as smooth as glass. He was approaching the spot from which he could have taken the most accurate observation, when he slipped from the bank into the water. Fortunately, the water into which he was precipitated was still water. Had he lost his footing ten yards lower down, he would have been hurried into a current which ran with amazing impetuosity over a precipice, presenting one of the most terrific objects his eyes had yet fixed upon amidst all the horrors of the journey. Lieut. Franklin is an excellent swimmer, but he had on him a sailor's heavy Flushing jacket, and trowsers, heavy English shoes, and a large neck handkerchief, the weather having begun to set in very cold. He swam about for some time, and made vigorous efforts to get upon the bank, but he had to contend against a smooth precipitous rock, and was just exhausted when two of the Company's officers, who were at a short distance from the fall, looked up and saw him struggling in the water. With the assistance of their poles, they raised him out of his perilous situation, in which he had been nearly a quarter of an hour. The moment he reached land he fell to the ground, and remained without motion for some time. His powerful constitution, however, soon buffected the effects of the accident, and he had happily only to regret the injury his chronometer, for which he had given 100 guineas, received in the water. After a tedious journey of 46 days, the dangers and distresses of which rather encreased than diminished as they advanced, the expedition arrived at Cumberland, a post situate on the banks of a beautiful lake, and stockaded against the incursions of savages, the attacks of wolves and bears, and the more ferocious assaults of rival traders.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, November 12.

JAPAN.

The following is from a new publication entitled "Illustrations of Japan," by M. Titsingh:—

"All military men, the servants of the Djogoun, and persons holding civil offices under the Government, are bound, when they have committed any crime, to rip themselves up, but not till they have received an order from the Court to that effect; for, if they were to anticipate this order, their heirs would run the risk of being deprived of their places and property. For this reason all the officers of Government are provided, in addition to their usual dress, and that which they put on in case of fire, with a suit necessary on such an occasion, which they carry with them whenever they travel from home. It consists of a white robe and a habit of ceremony made of hempen cloth, and without armorial bearings. The outside of the house is hung with white stuffs; for the palaces of the great; and the palaces at which they stop by the way when going to or returning from Yedo, are hung with coloured stuffs on which their arms are embroidered—a privilege enjoyed also by the Dutch Envoy.

"As soon as the order of the Court has been communicated to the culprit, he invites his intimate friends for the appointed day, and regales then with *zakki*. After they have drunk together some time, he takes leave of them; and the order of the Court is then read to him once more. Among the great this reading takes place in presence of their Secretary and the Inspector: the person who performs the principal part in this tragic scene then addresses a speech or compliment to the company; after which he inclines his head towards the mat, draws his sabre and cuts himself with it across the belly, penetrating to the bowels. One of his confidential servants, who takes his place behind him, then strikes off his head. Such as wish to display superior courage, after the cross cut, inflict a second longitudinally, and then a third in the throat. No disgrace is attached to such a death; and the son succeeds to his father's place.

When a person is conscious of having committed some crime, and apprehensive of being thereby disgraced, he puts an end to his own life to spare his family the ruinous consequences of judicial proceedings. This practice is so common, that scarcely any notice is taken of such an event. The sons of all people of quality exercise themselves in their youth, for five or six years, with a view that they may perform the operation, in case of need, with gracefulness and dexterity; and they take as much pains to acquire this accomplishment, as youth among us do to become elegant dancers, or skilful horsemen: hence the profound contempt of death which they imbibe, even in their earliest years. This disregard of death, which they prefer to the slightest disgrace, extends to the lowest classes among the Japanese."

Billinge's Liverpool Advertizer, Feb. 5.

SECOND SIGHT.

The following anecdote is related by Col. David Stewart, in his recent Sketches of the Scottish Highlanders.—

"Late in an autumnal evening, in the year 1773, the son of a neighbouring gentleman came to my (Col. Stewart's) father's house. He and my mother were from home, but several friends were in the house. The young gentleman spoke little, and seemed in deep thought. Soon after he arrived, he enquired for a boy of the family, then about three years of age. When shewn into the nursery, the nurse was trying on a pair of new shoes, and complaining that they did not fit. 'They will fit him before he will have occasion for them,' said the young gentleman. This called forth the chidings of the nurse for predicting evil to the child, who was stout and healthy. When he returned to the party he had left in the sitting-room, who had heard his observation on the shoes, they cautioned him to take care that the nurse did not derange his new talent of the second sight, with some ironical congratulations on his pretended acquirement. This brought on an explanation, when he told them that as he approached the end of a wooden bridge thrown across a stream a short distance from the house, he was astonished to see a crowd of people passing the bridge. Coming nearer, he observed a person carrying a small coffin, followed by about twenty gentleman, all of his acquaintance, his own father and mine being of the number, with a concourse of the country people. He did not attempt to join, but saw them turn off to the right in the direction of the church-yard, which they entered. He then proceeded on his intended visit, much impressed from what he had seen with a feeling of awe; and believing it to have been a representation of the death and funeral of a child of the family. In this apprehension he was more confirmed, as he knew my father was at Blair, and that he had left his own father at home an hour before. The whole received perfect confirmation in his mind by the sudden death of the boy on the following night, and the consequent funeral, which was exactly like that before represented to his imagination. This gentleman was not a professed seer! This was his first and his last vision; and, as he has told me, it was sufficient. No reasoning or argument could convince him that the appearance was an illusion. When a man of education and general knowledge of the world, as this gentleman was, became so bewildered in his imaginations, and that even so late as the year 1773, it cannot be matter of surprise that the poetical enthusiasm of the highlanders, in their days of romance and chivalry, should have predisposed them to credit wonders which so deeply interested them."

The following are strong instances of that simplicity and nice sense of honour, which we believe to be characteristic of the Highlanders:—

"In the common transactions of the people, written obligations were seldom required, and although bargains were frequently conducted in the most private manner, there were few instances of a failure in, or a denial of, their engagements. A gentleman of the name of Stewart agreed to lend a considerable sum of money to a neighbour. When they had met, and the money was already counted down on the table, the borrower offered a receipt. As soon as the lender (grandfather of the late Mr. Stewart of Balachulish) heard this, he immediately collected the money, saying, that a man who could not trust his own word without a bond, should not be trusted by him, and should have none of the money, which he put up in his purse and returned home.—An inhabitant of the district kept a retail shop for nearly [illegible] and supplied the whole district [illegible] people, with all their little [illegible] neither gave nor asked any [illegible] tinmas of each year be [illegible] his sales, which was always [illegible] one of his annual rounds

be from home, consequently he returned unpaid; but before he was out of bed the following morning he was awakened by a call from his customer, who came to pay his account. After the business was settled, his neighbour said, 'You are now paid; I would not for my best cow that I should sleep while you wanted your money after your term of payment, and that I should be the last in the country in your debt.' Unfortunately, new regulations, new views of highland statistics, and the novel practice of letting land to the highest bidder, regardless of the fidelity and punctual payment of old occupiers, have made a melancholy change."

WALKING STEWART.

The gentleman generally known by this designation died on Wednesday, at his apartments, in Northumberland-street, Strand. He was originally educated at the Charter-house, and afterwards went to India as writer in the service of the Hon. East India Company. He was employed as secretary to the Nabob of Arcot, and expended a large sum in giving official entertainments, by order of his master. At length, having acquired moderate means of subsistence, after travels through every part of the world, except China, he returned to this country, and during the French revolution vested his money in the French funds. The vast depreciation in those funds, and the uncertainty of payment, reduced him to great distress, but he was kindly relieved by the husband of his departed sister. He then went to America, and supported himself some time by delivering lectures on moral philosophy. The peculiarity of his tenets, however, and the latitude of his opinions on religious subjects procured him few auditors, and he returned to this country, deriving his recources chiefly from one hundred a year from France, which was regularly paid to him through Mr. Coutts, as he had agreed to take that annual sum instead of an annuity of three hundred pounds, for which he had originally subscribed. On the projected arrangment of the Nabob of Arcott's affairs, he put in his claims, and after references to the competent authorities in the East Indies, there was an award in his favour to the amount of many thousand pounds He disposed of a considerable part of that property, securing himself an annuity of six hundred pounds, on which he lived sparingly himself but with liberality to his friends, giving periodical dinners, and latterly, concerts every evening to his friends, and all whom they thought proper to introduce to him. His doctrines were founded wholly on materialism, but he always inculcated philanthropy and moral duty. He entitled the first work that he published in this country, "Travels to discover the Polarity of Moral Truth." He was an enemy to the infliction of pain of every kind, and a zealous friend to universal benevolence. When he first returned to this country, he appeared in Armenian attire, and attracted notice by a long beard; [illegible]d when he assumed the European dress, he [illegible]ted singularity, not from vanity, but to ex[illegible]tention to his person, as it might lead to [illegible] into his doctrines, which he considered [illegible]utmost importance to sensitive mat[illegible]an shape, or in any other form. [illegible] considered an atheist; but if [illegible] concealed his opinions of [illegible]ing his Sunday evening [illegible]d music, it was evident [illegible] shock the feelings of [illegible]im in religious prin-

ciples. He was universally known in all parts of the civilized world, which he had visited in turn, always in walking, never entering a carriage except in case of absolute necessity. His journies would have been highly interesting if he had published an account of them, but he disdained the usual pursuits of travellers, constantly answering inquiries as to the manners, customs, &c. of the various countries which he visited, by stating that his were travels of the mind, in order to ascertain and develope the polarity of moral truth.

THE PROPHET.

The American Prophet, as he is called, continues to attract the attention of many credulous and curious persons. This enthusiast, who some time ago was before the magistrates of Southwark, continues very assiduous in the work of conversion. He has taken a room in one of the miserable houses at the back of the King's Bench Prison, where he admits every day a certain number of visiters, and, strange as it may appear, he has made many converts. He professes the tenets of the Anabaptists, and is daily in the habit of baptizing in the river Thames, in various parts, where no interruption is likely to occur. He is an American, and tells his followers, that he was ordered by the Supreme Being, some time ago, to leave America and go to England to convert the people. He was on a visit to his sister at the time, and having received the divine command, came away without delay. He takes no money, wears no clothes except a pair of pantaloons & an old great coat, which he says resembles that worn by John the Baptist. His food is biscuit and milk.—He holds the doctrine that men may be saved by abstaining from sin. He declares he himself is free from sin, and adds, that he is going in the next month to Jerusalem, where the chosen few are to rendezvous in order to be saved. The world is to be destroyed, according to his prophecy, either this year or next. He takes no money; but a person who is with him has no objection to finger any thing which may be offered in the shape of coin. Several well informed persons have endeavoured tohold conversation withhim on points of faith, but he evades all discussion, by telling those whom he suspects to have any understanding, that they are in an unconverted state, and the spiritdoes not move him to converse with them.

The Manchester Guardian, March 2.

Miscellaneous.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN,

February 23.

On Sunday last a most wanton and unprovoked outrage was committed on the house of Mr. George Provand, colour maker, West Clyde-street, Glasgow. An absurd and ridiculous report having been in circulation for some weeks past, that the house was inhabited by surgeons who had taken in several children, and bled them to death, for the purposes of dissection: various assemblages had taken place before the door, to the annoyance of the inmates, but without offering any violence. On Sunday afternoon, however, between three and four o'clock a great crowd collected, and being denied admittance, an assault immediately commenced. The window shutters, which had been closed, were the first objects of attack, but the process of destruction by stones being somewhat slow, some of the most daring of the crowd sprang on the window soles, and dashed in the shutters with their feet. Numbers then darted through the window. Still the door was kept fastened, but a simultaneous rush of the crowd soon forced it open. The persons inside the house then fled to the upper apartments, where a fierce contest was maintained for some time, by means of chairs, tables, fenders and other ponderous articles of furniture, which they hurled down on their assailants; but they were ultimately obliged to retreat by the back windows. About 100 persons entered the house, and having obtained undisputed possession, the work of destruction commenced, with a celerity and adroitness worthy of a better cause. First came over a shower of looser articles, such as bed and table linen, women's apparel, tartan mantless, carpets, &c. which were immediately rent in pieces by the populace, and tossed to and fro. Books having made their appearance, the immediate vociferation was "tear them," which was done, and the leaves scattered in the air. The more massy articles of furniture, among which were an eight days clock, a chest of drawers, sofas, a writing desk, bed posts, tables chairs, a feather bed and pillows, a convex mirror, a mattress, chairs, oil paintings, &c. &c. &c. were either torn asunder on the spot if it could be accomplished, or taken over the railings, and thrown into the Clyde. The sofas and easy chairs being taken to the lobby, were there deliberately stripped of their printed coverings, and then dashed to pieces in the street. The house was completely pillaged before the military arrived, which was about five o'clock, but the streets being still thronged with people, the riot act was read, and a party of cavalry cleared the streets. All has since remained quiet. Several of the onlookers, as was to be expected, were made to pay severely by the pickpockets for the indulgence of their curiosity.

A most singular and fatal occurrence recently happened in the parish of Holme-upon-Spalding Moor, near Market Weighton, Yorkshire. The wife of a labouring man, of the name of John Seaton, who lives in a cottage near to the Weighton and Holme canal, put into an earthen jug that was fusty, about three pints of water, and as much lime as would fill a common tea-cup, to sweeteen it; she then corked the mouth of the jug fast up, and put it into an iron oven that was pleaced by the side of the fire. Some time after, as she was sitting before the fire, with a child on each side of her, the jug burst, with an explosion equal to that of a well-loaded blunderbuss. The report was distinctly heard by a neighbour, in his own house, 150 or 200 yards distant. The door of the oven was forced off its hinges, and the oven itself broken into several pieces, which were propelled with violence in different directions about the room. One piece, with the top bart of the fire-grate, struck a window, and drove out one-half of it. A door, on the side of the room, opposite to the window, was burst open and the catch of the sneck wrenched out of the jamb, but whether by the force of the explosion, or by a piece of the oven striking against the door, is not known. But the most shocking and melancholy part of the occurrence

is, one of the children, a fine girl, about two years and a quarter old, received so severe a contusion on the head, that its brains were to be seen. It expired the next morning. The other child was dreadfully scalded by the water from the jug, but it is expected to recover. And strange to relate, the mother received not the least injury! On the Thursday following, Mr. Bell, of pocklington, one of the coroners for the Eastriding, held an inquest on the body of the deceased, and the jury returned a verdict—*Accidental death.*

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—The house of Mrs. Johnson, of Everton, near Liverpool, was lately entered by four men, and robbed of a large sum of money, and other property, The singular circumstances under which the act was committed, are worthy of record. In order to obtain admittance, they scratched at the door, after the manner of a dog. It was unsuspectingly opened by the female servant. They entered; and declaring that they did not purpose any violence towards her, they put her in the pantry; and, while one of them remained below to keep watch, the others went up stairs. They found Mrs. Johnson in bed; told her not to be alarmed, no personal injury being meant; her money only being what they sought. The lady, with much presence of mind, on observing their intentions, secured, unperceived, a gold watch, which she had at hand, under her night clothes. They handed her to an arm-chair, & asked for some wine. In going for it, she contrived to pass the fire place, and throwing the watch among the shavings in the grate, preserved it. They then sat down, and conversed freely with her for some time. One of them, of genteel dress and manner, shewed her a number of false keys, and described to her their several uses. He remarked that a person of her rank must certainly have a watch: for which they searched her bed, but did not offer to search her person. After robbing the house of money to a large amount, including a bank-post bill of £50. specially indorsed, they politely bade Mrs. Johnson good night, and departed. They soon after returned, saying at the door they had foregotten something; but the servant denied them admittance. The robbers were detected at Birmingham, upon presenting the bill alluded to, brought to Liverpool, and fully committed for trial. Their names are George Phillips, James Jones, and Thomas Johnson.

GAS FROM COCOA NUT OIL.—A large quantity of this oil has been lately imported into this country. It has rather a pleasant smell; it is about the consistence of butter; and the gas produced from it gives an extremely brilliant and white light. It is said it may be employed economically for this purpose, and on account of its solid form and pleasant smell, is very preferable to the oil commonly used, and especially in private houses.

IRON RAILS.—It is a common practice, in many places, to paint rails and other wrought iron work on a coat of rust. The consequence is the iron decays, and it requires twice the quantity of paint. White lead, rendered iron coloured by a black mixture, is the best paint for appearance and durability. All wrought iron work should have one coat of lead paint in the smith's shop, but where any rust has accumulated it should be scraped off before painting.

CURIOUS FACT.—(From a correspondent.)—Last Saturday, as some men in the employ of Messrs John Lowe and Co. of Shepley Hall near Ashton-under-Lyne were in the act of cutting up a very large sycamore-tree, supposed to be of from 70 to 80 years growth, they found in the heart, within 6 feet from the roots, and surrounded by from 6 to 8 inches of solid wood a bird's rest entire, and having in it the remains of eggs.

Extraordinary caurage in a female.—Monday night week some villains attempted to break into the Turnpike-house as Clerken green, near Basingstoke, which is kept by a female and her son, a lad about 12 years of age. On hearing a noise, the woman got up and fired a pistol twice, when the thieves decamped. Thursday night the villains again attempted to break in by unroofing the house This heroine had three pistols loaded with ball, and she instantly fired one at that part of the roof the villains were entering, which did not deter them; the second and third pistols were then discharged, but without effect, as the depredators still persevered. She then ordered the lad to charge one pistol with small shot. The villains had by this time so far removed the tiles and the laths, that she could discern a man's face; when taking from her son the pistol he had reloaded, she discharged it at the villain, and there is little doubt but he was killed, as he rolled off the tiles like a log of wood. The boy having loaded another pistol, his brave mother fired it through the pantry window at two of the ruffians who were carrying away their companion. A considerable quantity of blood was seen in the morning where the man fell. A camp of gipseys was observed at Somerdown about four miles distant on Thursday, but they were gone the following morning.

Miss C.—of Fratton in the parish of Portsea, was frightened by three young men suddenly darting from behind a tomb-stone, in Kingston church-yard, as she was proceeding home from that church, having been there to rehearse some music intended to be sung on Christmas-day, and died in consequence of the fright; delirium having ensued, which continued with little intermission, until Thursday week, when death put an end to her sufferings. The thoughtless young men who caused this catastrophe, are not known.

PICTURE-CLEANING.

The French chemist, Thenard, has rendered an important service to the art of painting, having employed his *oxygenoted water*, with great success, in cleaning old pictures, where the white prepared from lead had become spotted with brown.

ROYAL MARINE CHARIOT.

This very curious vehicle, which so greatly attracted his Majesty's attention by driving round the Royal George, in the bay of Dublin the day his Majesty sailed from Ireland, was yesterday exhibited by the very ingenious inventor to Sir John Doyle, and a select party of scientific amateurs, on the large sheet of water called the Peerless Pool, in the City Road. The gentlemen present were unanimous in expressing their admiration of ingenuity of the contrivance, and the perfect ease and security with which, the inventor, who himself acted the art of charioteer on the occasion, travelled over the water in all directions, turning his carriage whenever he chose, with as much ease as he would a tilbury in Hyde-park; and backing, if we may use the term, with the same speed with which he drove straight forward. The seat of the present chariot is only calculated for one person, but it may be made to contain two or a greater number, who may drive over the surface of the water without the least apprehension of an overturn, and with more ease to the charioteer than he would probably experience in driving trained horses over the best road in England.

CHANTREY AND THE BLACK.

Mr. Chantrey once made a cast from Wilson the black. He put him into an attitude at first, and made the cast, but not liking the effect when done, got him to sit again, and made use of the plaster of Paris once more. He was satisfied with the result; but Wilson, who was tired with going through the operation, as soon as it was over, went and leaned upon a block of marble with his hands covering his face. The sagacious sculptor was so struck with the superiority of this natural attitude over those into which he had been arbitrarily put, that he begged him (if possible) to continue in it another quarter of an hour, and another impression was taken off. All three casts remain, and the last is a proof of the superiority of nature over art. The effect of lassitude is visible in every part of the frame and the strong feeling of this effection, impressed on every limb and muscle, and venting itself naturally in an involuntary attitude which gave immediate relief, is that which strikes every on who has seen this fine study from the life. The casts from this man's figure have been much admired:—it is from no superiority of form; it is merely that, being taken from nature, they bear her "image and superscription."—*London Mag.*

A few days since, three persons applied for admission at Woolwich Arsenal; after being there several hours and surveying every part, asking a multitude of questions, and when about to make their exit, they were requested to set their names down, when, who should they be, but *Messrs. Hume, Wood, and Bennet.*—The knowledge of their names filled every one employed there with an indescribable terror.—(*Kent Herald.*)

CAUTION.

Last week, three farmers of Cotherstone, Yorkshire, ignorant of transgressing any law, were each surcharged £6 10s., the tax upon a gig, &c. for using a kind of chair slung in chains upon a common cart, to ride to church or market in, and seldom to any other place. One of these persons used his once a year only, to carry his wife to see her children and grand children. A blacksmith, of another township, was also surcharged a similar sum for riding upon a board fixed across the middle of his cart, in which he conveys his iron from market. On the appeal day at Greta Bridge, he was told his case would be referred to the 12 Judges!—*Durham Chronicle.*

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Poetry.

VERSES TO MY FIRST BORN.

(FROM THE FRENCH OF MADAME DE SURVILLE.)

My cherish'd infant! image of thy sire!
Sleep on the bosom which thy small lip presses;
Sleep, little one, and close those eyes of fire,
Those eyelets which the weight of sleep oppresses.

Sweet friend! dear little one! may slumber lend thee
Delights which I must never more enjoy!
I watch o'er thee, to nourish and defend thee,
And count these vigils sweet, for thee my boy.

Sleep, infant sleep! my solace and my treasure!
Sleep on my breast, the breast which gladly bore thee!
And though thy words can give this heart no pleasure,
It loves to see thy thousand smiles come o'er thee.

Yes, thou wilt smile, young friend! when thou awakest,
Yes, thou wilt smile, to see my joyful guise;
Thy mother's face thou never now mistakest,
And thou hast learn'd to look into her eyes,

What! do thy little fingers leave the breast,
The fountain which thy small lip press'd at pleasure!
Couldst thou exhaust it, pledge of passion blest!
Even then thou couldst not know my fond love's measure.

My gentle son! sweet friend, whom I adore!
My infant love! my comfort, my delight!
I gaze on thee, and gazing o'er and o'er,
I blame the quick return of every night.

His little arms stretch forth—sleep o'er him steals—
His eye is closed—he sleeps—how still his breath
But for the tints his flowery cheek reveals,
He seems to slumber in the arms of death,

Awake, my child!—I tremble with affright!—
Awaken!—Fatal thought, thou art no more—
My child, one moment gaze upon the light,
And e'en with thy repose my life restore.

Blest error! still he sleeps—I breathe again—
My gentle dreams delight his calm repose!
But when will he, for whom I sigh—oh! when
Will he, beside me, watch thine eyes unclose?

When shall I *see him* who hath given thee life,
My youthful husband, noblest of his race?
Methinks I see, blest mother, and blest wife!
Thy little hands thy father's neck embrace.

How will he revel in thy first caress,
Disputing with thee for my gentle kiss!
But think not to engross his tenderness,
Clotilda too shall have her share of bliss,

How will he joy to see his image there,
The sweetness of his large cerulean eye!
His noble forehead, and his graceful air,
Which Love himself might view with jealousy.

For me—I am not jealous of his love,
And gladly I divide it, sweet, with thee;
Thou shalt, like him, a faithful husband prove,
But not, like him, give this anxiety.

I speak to thee—thou understandst me not—
Thou couldst not understand, though sleep were fled—
Poor little child! the tangles of his thought,
His infant thought, are not unravelled.

We have been happy infants, as *thou* art;
Sad reason will destroy the dream too soon;
Sleep in the calm repose that stills thy heart,
Ere long its very memory will be gone!

ALLOWANCES FOR KINGS.

IMPROMPTU,

On hearing a friend say that considerable allowance ought to be made for a King.

Some *allowance*, I grant, should be made for a King;
But what that *allowance* should be is the thing;
That we make fair *allowance* for our King, 'tis clear;
He's *allowed* to the tune of a million a-year

ROYAL REGULATION.

The following directions are given in a MS. regulating the household of the atrocious Henry VIII:—His Highness's baker shall not put alum in the bread, or mix rye, oaten, or bean flour with the same; and if detected, he shall be put in the stocks. His Highness's attendants are not to steal any locks or keys, tables, forms, cupboards, or other furniture, out of noblemen's or gentlemen's houses where he goes to visit. Master-cooks shall not employ such scullions as go about naked, or lie all night before the kitchen fire.—Dinners to be at ten, and suppers at four. The officers of his Privy Chamber shall be loving together: no grudging or grumbling, nor talking of the King's pastime.—The King's barber is enjoined to be cleanly—not to frequent the company of misguided women, for fear of danger to the King's royal person.—There shall no romping with maids on the staircase, by which dishes and other things are often broken.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

It is a very remarkable circumstance, that the composer of the universally-admired music of *God save the King* should have remained a matter of doubt, which is now completely set at rest in a publication issued by Mr. Clark, of the King's Chapel Royal. Mr. Clark has traced back from the records and books of the Merchant Tailor's Company, that it was composed and sung on the escape of King James 1. from the powder plot, and sung in their hall by the gentlemen and children of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, on the day when King James dined there, when a grand solemn entertainment, to celebrate the event of the King's escape from the gunpowder plot, was given. and it is supposed that the church service was performed previous to the entertainment, as the Dean and Sub-Dean were present, and an organ was erected in the hall upon the occasion, which was on the 16th of July, 1607. Dr. John Bull was first professor of music to Gresham College in 1596, and was chosen organist to James I. in 1607, and played before the King at the above entertainment. It appears by the Merchant Tailor's records, that the master of the company conferred with Ben Jonson, who was then poet laureat, to write some verses for an anthem, which he accordingly did, beginning with "God save great James our King," and Dr. John Bull set them to music, which is the same so universally admired, now George is substituted. The whole will be found applicable to those times; and in Dr John Bull's MS. catalogue of music, No. 56, is "God save the King." Another memorable composition was performed at the above entertainment for the first time. A Latin grace, "*Non Nobis Domine*," was written for the occasion, and set to music as a canon by Mr. William Byord, one of the gentlemen of the King's Chapel, and it was sung at the King's table for the first time. It is a remarkable circumstance that these two pieces continue to be preferred to all others; in fact, no others have vied with them, and they are both still sung at every festival and public dinner.

Varieties.

OLD MAID.—A sprightly writer expresses his opinion of old maids in the following manner:—I am inclined to believe that many of the satirical aspersions cast upon old maids tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. Is a woman remarkably neat in her person, "she will certainly die an old maid." Is she particularly reserved towards the other sex, "she has all the squeamishness of an old maid." Is she frugal in her expenses, and exact in her domestic concerns," she is cut out for an old maid." And if she is kindly humane to the animals about her, nothing, can save her from the appellation of an "old maid" In short, I have always found that neatness, modesty, economy, and humanity, are the never failing characteristics of that terrible creature an "old maid."

CHESS.

Seneca relates of one Canius Julius, that he was playing at chess when the Centurion, who led a troop of condemned men to death, commanded him also to join them. Having scarcely finished his game, he counted his men, and said to the person with whom he played, "Beware, when I am dead, that thou believest me not, and say thou hast won the game." Then bowing to the Centurion, he said, "Bear me witness that I have the advantage by one."

LITERARY HUSBAND.

Frederick Morel was translating *Libavius*, when some one came and told him that his wife, who had been languishing for some time, was extremely ill and wished to speak to him. "I have only," said he, "two periods to translate, and I will then come to see her" A second messenger informed him that she was on the point of death. "I have not more than two words to finish," said Morel, "return to her—I will be there as soon as you." A moment after another messenger brought an account of her death: "I am very sorry," said he, "she was a very good woman;" and he continued his translation.

READING.

A negro, who had learnt to read, wishing to give some of his countrymen, who had never seen a book, an idea of it, said, "reading is the power of hearing with the eyes instead of the ears."

PRECEDENT.

Samuel Lovel, a Welch Judge, and maternal grandfather to the late celebrated author, Mr. Edgeworth, travelling over the sands near Beaumaris, as he was going his circuit, was overtaken by the night and by the tide; his coach was fast in a quicksand; the water soon rose into the coach, and his registrar, and some other attendants, crept out of the windows, and mounted on the roof and the coach-box. The Judge let the water rise to his very lips, and with becoming gravity replied, to all the earnest entreaties of his attendants, "I will follow your counsel, if you can quote any precedent for a Judge's mounting a coach-box."

A LOVERS LEAP.

A young lady was told by a married lady that she had better precipitate hereself from off the Passaic falls into the basin beneath, than marry. The young lady replied, "I would, if I though I should find a husband at the bottom."

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